THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOLUME XXXI, No. 4

December, 1985

16 JAN.
1 MAR 1986
PARLIAMENT LIBRARY

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Vol. XXXI, No. 4 December, 1985

CONTENTS

PAGE

EDITORIAL NOTE . . 547

ARTICLES

New Delhi Conference of Commonwealth Speakers—January, 1986 549
—*Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap*

Role of Opposition in the Indian Legislature 566
—*Amrendra Sarma*

Parliamentary Diplomacy—A New Factor in International Relations 571
—*Dr. Heinrich Klebes*

WIT AND HUMOUR IN PARLIAMENT . . . 586

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Conferences and Symposia . . . 590

Indian Parliamentary Delegations Abroad 595

Parliamentary Delegations from Abroad 596

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training 596

PRIVILEGE ISSUES . . 599

PROCEDURAL MATTERS . . 608

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS 612

SESSIONAL REVIEW

Lok Sabha 621

Rajya Sabha 636

State Legislatures 644

2831 L.S.—1.

BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . .

Philip Laundy : *The Office of the Speaker in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth* 646

—S. L. Shakdher

Ian Greer: *Right to be Heard : A Guide to Political Representation and Parliamentary Procedure* 650

—Professor Hardwari Lal

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST . . 652

APPENDICES :

I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Third Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha 657

II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Thirty Fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha . 662

III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union Territories during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1985 667

IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1985 674

V. List of Bills passed by the State Legislatures during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1985. 675

VI. Ordinances issued by the Central and the State Governments during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1985. . 691

VII. Party Position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union Territories. 698

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXI (1985) 707

EDITORIAL NOTE

The publication of this issue of the *Journal* coincides with the Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers being hosted by India in New Delhi from 6 to 8 January, 1986. The issue, therefore, appropriately begins with an article on the genesis and background of the unique institution of Commonwealth consultation and cooperation. We also extend a very warm welcome to our distinguished guests from distant lands who will be assembling here for the Conference.

The second article on "Role of Opposition in the Indian Legislature" is by Shri Amrendra Sarma, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly, who dwells on the wide and valuable functions of the Opposition both inside and outside the House. The purpose of Opposition's criticism, Shri Sarma says, is to maintain a close relation between Government policy and public opinion. He concludes by stressing the desirability of building up the tradition that the ruling party should meet the Opposition from time to time and discuss the salient points of the programme of the Government, and the Opposition in turn should submit plans and programmes with concrete suggestions to solve national problems. This will be, according to him, in the interest of the country and parliamentary democracy.

In the third article on "Parliamentary Diplomacy—A New Factor in International Relations?", Dr. Heinrich Klebes, Deputy Clerk of the Parliamentary Assembly, Council of Europe explains the term "parliamentary diplomacy." According to him, parliamentary diplomacy, which is now a well-accepted term, has been practised by national governments as well as by international parliamentary assemblies since the League of Nations came into being. Citing concrete examples of "parliamentary diplomacy" drawn from the activities of the European parliamentary assemblies and, more particularly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Dr. Klebes shows the impact of "parliamentary interference" on external affairs and the different forms such an "interference" may take. The author concludes by saying that "the conduct of international relations is no longer the exclusive domain of governments. Parliamentary diplomacy, among others, has a part to play.... (It) can be useful to them in pursuing foreign policy objectives, while, from time to time, they may from their point of view find it a nuisance." He adds that

"probably the phenomenon with all its implications and ramifications is still too new to fully appreciate the positive and, perhaps, negative effects on international relations. Also, minds may not yet be fully adapted to it on either side, to ensure that initiatives of governments and parliamentarians always usefully complement each other."

We congratulate and extend our heartiest felicitations to Shri Arun Kumar on his election as Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council, and Sarvashri Shiv Nandan Paswan, Lakshminarasimhaiah and Trilok Chand on their election as the Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, respectively.

As usual, the issue carries the other regular features, *viz.*, Parliamentary events and activities, wit and humour in Parliament, privilege issues, procedural matters, parliamentary and constitutional developments in India and abroad, and a brief resume of the sessions of the two Houses of Parliament and of the State Legislatures.

We are endeavouring to make this *Journal* more readable and informative and, would welcome suggestions for further improvements.

Since this issue of the *Journal* will be in the hands of the readers early in January 1986, we take this opportunity to wish all our readers a very Happy New Year.

—SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

NEW DELHI

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS

January 1986

Index

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

On Monday, 6 January 1986, nearly a hundred distinguished visiters from foreign Parliaments meet in New Delhi for the three-day Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers. The Conference which will be inaugurated by the President of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House is the eighth of its kind. This is the second time that India is hosting this unique institution of Commonwealth consultation and cooperation.

One of the notable participants in this Conference will be Mr. R. M. Nabulyato, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, the longest-serving Speaker in the Commonwealth, who has a record of having attended all the earlier conferences in succession including the First Conference at Ottawa in 1969. He is one of the principal founder-members and architects of this association of Speakers and Presiding Officers and can be rightly called the doyen of the Conference. The Lord Chancellor Rt. Hon. Lord Hailsham will be attending from the British House of Lords while the House of Commons will be represented by the Speaker, Rt. Hon. Bernard Weatherill. A familiar figure who would be attending this Conference on behalf of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is its Secretary-General, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, who, after a long and a successful innings with the CPA, is retiring shortly. He has been attending the Speakers' Conferences regularly as a special invitee; he missed only a couple of them.

The utility of this new forum has been repeatedly acknowledged by the Speakers and Presiding Officers who have been able to exchange ideas and experiences about the evolution of parliamentary practices and procedures and discuss the day-to-day problems

encountered by them in their respective parliaments while applying these practices and procedures. Since most of the Commonwealth countries have patterned their parliamentary institutions broadly after the British House of Commons, the procedures and practices followed in their parliaments are also more or less similar, notwithstanding the fact that many of them have effected significant changes and modifications suiting their national ethos and requirements. Irrespective of the fact whether the member countries represented at the Conference are old or new, developed or developing, big or small, they participate as equal partners. Apart from enabling the Speakers and Presiding Officers to share ideas and experiences with one another, these periodic Conferences have led to the forging of lasting friendships among them and thereby promoting and strengthening the family atmosphere within the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth encompasses within its fold as many as 49 countries at various levels of development, embracing many races, religions and languages and spread over different and distant parts of the globe. Principles of partnership, equality and multi-recialism provide the much-needed vitality and strength to the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth association is primarily based on consultation and cooperation in different fields. Use of English as a working language has greatly facilitated the process of consultation at various levels. Over the decades, there has been widespread expansion in this consultation and cooperation in the economic, educational, socio-cultural, scientific and technological parliamentary and other similar areas, at both governmental as well as non-governmental levels. Apart from the regular meetings of the Heads of Government, now more popularly known as CHOGM, and ministerial conferences, which have become a regular feature of the Commonweaith activitities, even officials, educationalists, lawyers, judges and practitioners in various other fields have found it useful to come together in one country or the other to deliberate upon matters of common interest, share experiences and to hammer out solutions to their common problems.

The C. P. A.

The commonality of parliamentary institutions has made the deliberations and consultations among Commonwealth countries more meaningful and effective. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) provides a forum to the parliamentarians from the member countries for regular consultation, exchange and

dissemination of vital information on the evolution of parliamentary procedures, practices and conventions. Through the annual conferences and meetings at regional levels, this Association also provides a basis for consensus on vital issues of global interest and thereby makes it easier for the larger international community to take their views into account while considering similar problems. The CPA acts as a vital link between the members of the Commonwealth Parliaments.

Informal Meetings of Speakers

Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth Parliaments, in their capacity as presidents of the CPA national branches, always had an important role in guiding the functioning of their branches and thereby carrying forward the objectives of the Association. They generally led the national delegations to the annual Conferences also, they had a few other opportunities of meeting fellow speakers and presiding officers from other Commonwealth countries. Informal gatherings. For instance, when many of the Speakers and Presiding Officers gathered in London in 1950, as guests to attend the opening of the new House of Commons Chamber at Westminster, which had been re-built after its destruction during the Second World War, senior Speakers of the Parliaments of fuly independent countries utilized the opportunity to meet in a sort of a conference. Fifteen years later, in 1965, many of the Speakers and Presiding Officers were invited to London again, this time in connection with the celebration of the 700th anniversary of the Parliament of Simon de Montfort. On this occasion, the assembled Speakers and Presiding Officers convened a two-day conference in the Palace of Westminster on 16 and 17 June, 1965, when the idea of holding annual or biennial Speakers' Conferences was discussed and generally agreed to. This Conference also discussed a few specific issues and subjects of common interest to the Speakers. These included discussions on the possibilities of an exchange of parliamentary officers; various aspects of the role and duty of the Speaker's office, particularly his special role in the legislatures of developing countries; the status, emoluments and continuity of Speakership; and the broadcasting of parliamentary debates.

The following year, in September 1966, when the Twelfth Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association met in Ottawa, Mr. Speaker Lamoureux took the initiative in convening an

informal conference of the Speakers and Presiding Officers who were present as delegates, to assess their views on translating into action the idea of institutionalising the Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers. Even though this informal conference was convened at the same venue and around the same time as the CPA Conference, the CPA had hardly any role in organising it. While some of the Speakers felt that the Speakers' Conferences could profitably be held along with those of the annual CPA Conferences and under the auspices of the CPA, a majority of them were of the view that their Conferences should have an entirely independent status and character.

The 1966 Ottawa Conference, like the one held in London earlier, discussed a few important subjects like the continuity of the Speaker's Office and related questions; influence of Speaker on procedural reform; use of the casting vote; the role of the Speaker in one-party States; and the Speaker's place in the order of precedence.

The First Conference—1969

After the 1966 Ottawa Conference, it took three more years of consultations, through informal meetings and correspondence, to give a concrete shape to the idea of the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers setting up a regular, separate and exclusive forum entirely their own for deliberating upon the specific problems confronting them while presiding over their respective Houses and for fostering closer links within their unique fraternity. The deep personal interest taken by Mr. Speaker Lamoureux and the perseverence shown by him in vigorously pursuing his initiative with all his Commonwealth colleagues, resulted eventually in the holding of the first formal Conference of the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers which he hosted in Ottawa from 8 to 12 September, 1969. Mr. Speaker Lamoureux throughout received powerful support for his initiative from India, U.K. and Zambia.

Welcoming the delegates at the opening of the Conference, Mr. Speaker Lamoureux expressed satisfaction at the fruition of the idea and outlined the purpose and the objectives of this institution of Commonwealth parliamentary cooperation in the following words:

> "It is not an exaggeration to describe this gathering of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth as a unique occasion. While there have been similar conferences in the past, either they have been regional in nature or they have been associated with some special event which has provided the main reason for the

coming together of the delegates.... But this is the first Commonwealth-wide Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers to be called together for its own sake—for no other reason than to provide the members of our profession with an opportunity to meet, get acquainted and discuss matters of mutual interest. In other words, we are here strictly on our own initiative.

This Conference will be, we hope, the first of a regular series to be held at intervals yet to be decided in the various capitals of the Commonwealth. Our coming together here in Ottawa is a truly great occasion since we are launching a new Commonwealth parliamentary institution. Today we reap the fruits of a collective endeavour in which all the Speakers and Presiding Officers of Commonwealth Parliaments have participated, including those who regrettably have found themselves unable to be with us for this Conference. We shall miss them but we look forward to their attendance at future meetings."

The Ottawa Conference was organised by a Secretariat manned by the staff at various levels provided by the Canadian Senate and the House of Commons as also the Library of Parliament. The Conference also adopted a formal set of rules for the smooth conduct of its proceedings. As many as 24 Speakers and Presiding Officers of Parliaments representing 19 Commonwealth countries attended the Conference. Eleven Clerks and Secretaries of various Parliaments accompanied their Speakers and attended the Conference as observers. In order to guard against the Conference becoming too unwieldy, the Speakers and Presiding Officers of States and provincial legislatures and non-sovereign territories were precluded from participation. The host country was, however, given the option to invite its provincial Speakers to attend the Conference as observers. As such eight-Speakers from eight Canadian Provinces and six Clerks attended. A former Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. Sen. A. A. Macnaughton and Mr. Kenas Aroi, M.P. (Nauru) also joined the Conference as observers. The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, who had been quite keen on the evolution of an institution like this, was specially invited to attend as an observer.

Highlighting the role of the Speakers' Conferences, Mr. Speaker Nabulyato of Zambia said in Ottawa:

"Conferences of this nature give an opportunity to Speakers living in different corners of the Commonwealth to come

together and share their views regarding their offices and consider concerted action on some of the procedural problems. It is also at these conferences that Speakers can obtain first hand information on the latest developments in parliamentary procedural matters in various Commonwealth countries. This facilitates the dissemination of information which cannot be achieved by letters, since it is not possible to convey all ideas in a letter, quite apart from the problem caused by limitation of space. Therefore, personal contact is a far better means of communication. Such Conferences facilitate the exchange of information and closer understanding between Speakers."

Second Conference—1970

Dr. G. S. Dhillon, the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, who had actively and enthusiastically co-operated with Mr. Speaker Lamoureux of Canada and other Commonwealth Speakers, to translate into reality this dream of having an independent forum of their own, offered to host the Second Conference in New Delhi, when the question of the venue came up for consideration at Ottawa. The invitation was readily accepted and a Standing Committee, consisting of the Speakers and Presiding Officers from India, the U.K., Australia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Canada, was constituted to make arrangements for the New Delhi Conference and to draw up the agenda.

The Standing Committee met in London in July, 1970 and decided by consensus to continue limiting the composition of the Conference only to sovereign Parliaments, with the host country having the right to invite the Speakers and Presiding Officers of its own States and provinces to participate as observers. The Committee, however, recommended that the Press and the public may be admitted to the Conference sessions with a provision in the rules which would permit the exclusion of the public from any particular discussion if a motion to that effect was made by even a single delegate. This was a significant departure from the Ottawa Conference which had barred the entry of the public and the Press to the Conference sessions.

The Second Conference of the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers accordingly met in New Delhi from 28 December, 1970 and concluded on 1 January, 1971. Fifteen Commonwealth countries represented by 18 Speakers and Presiding Officers attended this Conference. It was inaugurated by the late Shri V. V. Giri, the then President of India, in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. The President described the Conference of Speakers and Presiding

Officers as an indicator of their "sincere desire to build and foster better and closer understanding among their national Parliaments". The then Vice-President of India, the late Shri G. S. Pathak, had earlier welcomed the Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth and observed that in agreeing to hold their Second Conference in New Delhi, they had "conferred a great honour on our country". According to him, this Conference was "the most suitable forum for pooling experience, for discussion of difficulties and problems arising in the present-day world and for reaching solutions for the more effective functioning and strengthening of the parliamentary system in their respective countries."

Mr. Speaker G. S. Dhillon, in his thanks-giving address, said it was only proper that after Canada which had hosted the first Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers, "India as the largest democracy in the world, should have been extended this privilege" to host the Second Conference. He disclosed that India was the first amongst those who welcomed with enthusiasm the idea of forming an institution of this nature at the international level, particularly because we already have a similar institution at the national level. In this context, he referred to the ueful role played by the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India and observed:

> "India welcomed the proposal not only as one obvicusly good in itself but, more so, as confirmed believers in the practical utility of the institution from our own personal knowledge and experience of a similar forum of some standing at the national level—the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India—now nearly half a century old. Over the years since inception, and particularly after Independence when the legislatures in the country came into their own, this institution has served us well, during the crucial formative years of our Republic, when numerous new problems and situations had to be faced and satisfactorily resolved."

Mr. Speaker Dhillon welcomed the participants to the Conference as "members of a unique brotherhood of individuals that share a special commitment and faith in the destiny of free institutions."

The New Delhi Conference was presided over by Mr. Speaker Dhillon as the host Speaker. Placing his nomination for chairmanship before the Conference, Mr. Speaker Lamoureux acknowledged

Mr. Speaker Dhillon's contribution and participation in the preparation, organization and launching of the Association and the "most enthusiastic support" that came from him.

The Speakers and Presiding Officers of the State Legislatures in India were invited to attend the Second Conference as observers. The Conference set apart one and a half-hour's time before lunch during its fourth session when the Presiding Officers of the State Legislatures joined the Delegates for a free and frank discussion on some of the problems exercising their minds. Speakers who took active part in this discussion included those from Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Mr. Speaker Horace King and Lord Hailsham of the United Kingdom, Sir Alister McMullin of Australia and Mr. Speaker Lamoureux of Canada answered questions. The special session was welcomed by one and all as a useful exercise.

The Third Conference—1973

The Third Conference was hosted by Zambia in Lusaka from 24 to 28 September. 1973. Twenty-five Speakers and Presiding Officers from 20 countries attended this Conference. Inaugurating the Conference, the Acting President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. A. G. Zulu, said his country felt greatly honoured to host the Conference which "offers great opportunities to renew and strengthen old friendships and enhance the spirit of consultation and co-operation, which are basic elements in Commonwealth relations". According to him, this important gathering was "an indication of the sincere desire of those participating in this Conference to build and foster better and closer understanding among their Parliaments."

The host Speaker, Mr. Speaker Nabulyato, who was later elected as the Chairman of the Conference, observed earlier in his welcome address that judging by the success of the earlier two meets, "these Conferences are now a well-established institution" and "as we come together for third time, we can take satisfaction from the knowledge that we have created and consolidated a unique trade union, a great forum of parliamentary presiding officers which has an honoured place among Commonwealth institutions".

Delivering his thanks-giving address, Mr. Speaker Dhillon. the retiring Chairman, re-emphasized the utility of this Conference in the following words:

> "These Conferences, if I may say so, have added a new dimension to the framework of Commonwealth consultation and

co-operation. In promoting contact at this level, we are strengthening the bonds between our countries in an area which is of particular importance and significance The Speakership is rightly considered as the cornerstone of the parliamentary system."

Fourth Conference—1976

London became the venue of the Fourth Conference which was held from 7 to 10 September, 1976. Twenty-eight Speakers and Presiding Officers from 22 countries attended this Conference which was formally opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret on the 7 September, 1976, at an impressive ceremony in the Royal Gallery, Palace of Westminster. India was represented at this Conference by Mr. Speaker B. R. Bhagat (the present Minister of External Affairs) and the late Shri Godey Murahari, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

The Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Lord Elwyn Jones, QC, commenced the proceedings by inviting Princess Margaret to open the Fourth Conference. Declaring the Conference open, Princess Margaret paid rich encomiums to the Speakers and Presiding Officers who had "indeed created and consolidated a unique trade union" and expressed the hope that "with the breadth of your joint experience, your Conference will be of a great benefit to your respective Parliaments and so to your peoples". The delegates to the Conference were formally welcomed by Rt. Hon. Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The retiring Chairman, Mr. Speaker R. M. Nabulyato, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, replied on behalf of the Delegates. Being one of the principal architects of this association along with Mr. Speaker Lamoureux of Canada and Mr. Speaker Dhillon of India, both of whom had ceased to be members of this Conference in view of their changed responsibilities in their respective countries. Mr. Speaker Nabulyato made the following significant observations on the objectives of the Conference:

"We are living in a rapidly changing world and this Association of Speaker and Presiding Officers must bear itself unitedly to lift repressions which are bound to arise from time to time and nothing must be done to weaken its functions. Its success lies in the common heritage of parliamentary democracy of the member countries as well as in their traditional respect for the rule of law. We meet today as colleagues coming from different parts of the world where our countries are governed by variations on the theme of parliamentary democracy and in the lonely

position we occupy in the Chair as the Speaker and Presiding Officer, we have but few occasions to meet our colleagues. These Conferences serve as meeting places where we talk about and analyse our work and by so doing strengthen the interest in the close bonds of the Commonwealth".

The Fifth Conference—1978

Australia hosted the Fifth Conference at Canberra from 28 August to 1 September, 1978. It was attended by 31 Speakers and Presiding Officers from 24 countries. Besides, seven Provinces and territories of Australia were represented by eleven of their Speakers and Presiding Officers, who attended as observers. India was represented by Shri K. S. Hegde, the then Speaker of Lok Sabha and Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and presently a Minister of State for Communication in the Union Council of Ministers. Thirty-two Clerks of various parliaments also attended as observers.

The Conference was formally opened by His Excellency, Sir Zelman Cowne, Governor-General of Australia, on 28 August, 1978 in the Senate Chamber, Parliament House, Canberra. In his inaugural address, the Governor-General expressed his happiness at the continuing conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers to carry forward "an historic tradition and linkage within the Commonwealth." He added that the agenda of all these conferences had revealed that "there are common concerns which make it possible for all of those who attend these conferences to engage in meaningful discourse because we are in important respects heirs to a commonly comprehended tradition and set of values". Senator the Hon. Condor L. Laucke, President of the Senate, had earlier welcomed the Governor-General and invited him to inaugurate the Conference. The Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Snedden, Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Rt. Hon. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, welcomed the Delegates. The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, United Kingdom, the retiring Chairman, delivered the thanks-giving speech on behalf of the Delegates.

Sixth Conference—1981

After having organised the very first Conference in 1969, Canada got the privilege of hosting the Conference, the sixth in series, once again in Ottawa from 20 to 28 April 1981. Some 27 countries, represented by as many as 37 Speakers and Presiding Officers and about 31 Clerks and other observers, participated. Nine Canadian Provinces were represented by six Speakers and seven Clerks, attending as observers. The Common-

wealth Parliamentary Association continued to be represented by the Secretary-General, Sir Robin Vanderfelt. India was represented by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

The Conference was officially opened in the Senate Chamber by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Rt. Hon. Edward Schreyer. Earlier, the Delegates were welcomed by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Hin. Madam Jeanne Sauve and the Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. Jean Marchand. On behalf of the Canadian Government, greetings were extended by the Hon. Raymond Perrault, Leader of the Government in the Senate and from the official Opposition by the Hon. Walter Baker, Opposition Leader in the House of Commons. The retiring Chairman of the Conference, Sir Billy Snedden, the Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives, replied to the official welcome on behalf of the visiting Speakers and Presiding Officers. Hon. Madam Jeanne Sauve as the host Speaker, became the Chairman of the Conference.

The first subject discussed by the Conference, *viz.* "the Speaker and Party Politics', was introduced by Mr. Speaker Bal Ram Jakhar. Initiating the discussion, Dr. Jakhar, *inter alia,* referred to the useful role of the Speakers' Conferences and said that "we in the Commonwealth countries are indeed happily placed insofar as we can draw upon the reservoir of a sizeable and wide-ranging spectrum of experience and the basic similarities that we share in regard to the working of the parliamentary system and its attendant institutions enable us to exchange ideas more purposefully, and benefit from each other's experiences."

Seventh Conference—1984

From Ottawa, the Speakers and Presiding officers moved to Wellington for their Seventh Conference at the invitation of Hon. Sir Richard Harrison, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand. Twenty-nine Speakers and Presiding Officers, accompanied by 24 Clerks, representing 24 countries, attended the Conference. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was represented by its President and the Deputy Secretary-General.

The Conference was ceremonially opened in the Legislative Council Chamber by His Excellency, the Hon. Sir David Stuart Beattie Governor-General of New Zealand, who welcomed the Delegates hailing "from tiny Parliaments of a dozen or so members, from huge assemblies—650 in the House of Commons in London and more than 900 entitled to sit in the House of Lords, from unicameral

and bicameral Parliaments, unitary and federal, single and multi-party Houses, and Parliaments led by Prime Ministers and Presidents". Yet, in all this variety, he found "a common heritage and such identity of interests that these conferences are immensely valuable gatherings of friends and colleagues who share in a surprisingly close way similar responsibilities, functions and duties". According to him, meetings such as this provide "an opportunity to compare experiences and practices, to make and renew friendships."

Earlier, in his welcome address, Mr. Speaker Harrison observed that "in a world divided by differences and dissensions, the members of the Commonwealth want to stay together becauae of the things they hold in common and that they value together in common". He believed it as "appropriate that we should remind ourselves from time to time of what the Commonwealth means to us so that we can cultivate those things we hold in common and keep the Commonwealth alive and strong". This Conference, he added, "gives us an opportunity from time to time to compare notes, to say how we have adopted ourselves to changes and challenges, and to find out whether the changes that have been made in one part of the Commonwealth might be adopted or adapted in another".

The business sessions of the Conference, presided over by Mr. Speaker Harrison, were held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Mr. Speaker, Bal Ram Jakhar of India and Mr. Speaker, B. B. Weatherill of the House of Commons, U.K., were unanimously elected Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Speaker Jakhar also presented a paper on Committee Systems and opened the debate on this subject.

Range of subjects discussed

A close look at the Variety of subjects discussed at all the previous conferences reveals a deep and abiding interest of the Speakers and Presiding Officers not only in matters of immediate concern to their own office but in the entire gamut of parliamentary practice and procedure. Some of the subjects have been discussed at more than one conference under the changing context and situations. Individual delegates are invited to open and close the discussion on each subject. Sometimes papers are also prepared in advance and presented to the Conference.

The Conference has so far discussed subjects like the Speaker's relationship with the Government of the day, the Opposition and the Executive generally; the role, composition and functions of a modern Upper Chamber; the operation of the *sub judice* rule; the Speaker's Parliamentary seat; the Speaker's control of debate; the extent of

Upper House involvement in Money Bills; the administrative responsibilities of the Speaker; problems encountered by Speakers in the Parliaments of the newer nations of the Commonwealth; relations between the executive, the judiciary and the legislature; the domination of election campaigns by public-opinion polls as a threat to democracy; conflict of interest; Speaker's role in the control of questions to Ministers; Private members' time; the Speaker's power to certify Money Bills; the Speaker and his participation in politics; problems of parliamentary privilege; the problem of security within parliamentary precincts; the strengthening of parliamentary control through the committee system; safeguarding the rights of the Opposition in the parliamentary system of Government; Parliament and the Press; the Speaker as the protector of the rights of members; the administrative responsibilities of the Speaker and the provision of services to members of Parliament; experience of Parliaments in broadcasting$telecasting of parliamentary proceedings; functioning of Parliament in a bicameral system; the Speaker in a one-party Parliament; Parliamentary machinery for redress of public grievances; the working of the Westminster model; need for declaration of members' personal pecuniary interests before participation in the House or in committees; and Speaker's casting vote.

The New Delhi Conference—1986

The preparations and organisational work for the New Delhi Conference started as early as in the month of July 1985 when the Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Balram Jakhar sent out invitations to as many as 58 Presiding Officers in 42 Commonwealth countries. Special invitations had also been extended to Mr. Herb Swan, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Saskatchewan (Canada) where the last Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held.

The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, had also extended invitation to 49 Clerks of Commonwealth Parliaments as also to Sir Robin Vanderfelt, Secretary-General, CPA, and to Mr. Philip Laundy, Clerk Assistant, House of Commons, Canada.

As many as 36 Speakers and Presiding Officers representing 28 countries have responded to the invitations. Twenty-eight Clerks representing 25 countries are also attending the Conference as 'Observers'.

Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the Legislatures of States and Union Territories in India were also invited to attend the Conference Forty-five Presiding Officers, including their Deputies, and 25 Secretaries of State Legislatures are attending the conference as 'Observers'.

Since under the Conference Rules, the Secretary-General of the Lower House of the Parliament of the host country is the *ex officio* Secretary-General of the Conference, extensive preparations for the Conference, including all the organisational and secretarial work and preparation of Briefs and Backgrounders are being handled by the Lok Sabha Secretariat under the overall leadership and direction of the Hon'ble Speaker Dr. Balram Jakhar.

This Conference, like the earlier ones, is also going to deliberate upon a variety of subjects, namely: declaration and registration of the pecuniary interest of members; problems of parliamentary privilege with special reference to (a) use of parliamentary records before courts and tribunals, and (b) disclosure of information to members by their constituents; whether parliamentary committees are fulfilling their function; facilities for members of Parliament; powers of Upper Houses and of their Presiding Officers; does a written or an unwritten constitution better protect the power of Parliament; the one-party Parliament and the Westminster system; the political position of the Presiding Officers outside Parliament with special reference to general election; the proper use of the Chambers and precincts of Parliament; and procedural developments regarding (a) and *sub judice* rule, (b) the Speaker and the Question period, (c) methods of voting including the manner of electing the Speaker, (d) discretionary powers of the Chair, and (e) the Speaker and the use of precedent.

At the inauguration by the President, Giani Zail Singh, the Vice President and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri R. Venkataraman, will welcome the President and the Delegates to the Conference. To commemorate the event, the President will also formally cancel a First Day Cover being issued by the Postal Department on the occasion. Dr. Balram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha will then deliver the Thanks-giving address.

The Conference would then move over to the imposing Main Committee Room of the Parliament House Annexe for its formal business. The Agenda has been spread over five business sessions. Before the formal business of the Conference commences, an impressive and informative volume on the *Parliaments of the Commonwealth* will be released.

As is customary for such important meet, several social and cultural functions are being arranged for the visiting Delegates. On one of the days, they would be calling on the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan to attend a Reception hosted by him in their

honour. The Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri R. Venkataraman, Hon'ble Speaker, Dr. Balram Jakhar and the Deputy Presiding Officers of the two Houses are hosting dinners in honour of the visiting Speakers and Presiding Officers. Some senior Cabinet Ministers—Minister of External Affairs, Law Minister and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are also hosting Dinners and Luncheons. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is arranging a civic reception in honour of the distinguished Commonwealth Speakers at the historic Red Fort in Delhi and the Delhi Metropolitan Council will welcome them at the building where the first meetings of India's first Central Legislature before Independence were held.

An interesting parliamentary exhibition with emphasis on Commonwealth Parliaments is also being set up in Parliament House Annexe to mark the holding of the Conference in New Delhi. It will, among other things, display models of some of the parliamentary buildings of the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures in India.

In order to enable the Delegates to have a glimpse of our historical and cultural past, several cultural programmes depicting India's rich cultural heritage are being arranged on various occasions. A sight-seeing tour in and around the Capital includes visits to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat, Qutab Minar and the Nehru Memorial Museum. In the afternoon, the Delegates will be guests of the Haryana Legislature who have arranged interesting programmes and lunch at Badkhal Lake and Suraj Kund. To conclude the big event, the Delegates are being taken to Agra on a sight-seeing tour of the Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri. The State of Uttar Pradesh is hosting a Lunch at Agra.

Special programmes are also being arranged for the spouses of the Delegates and observers. They would be taken round interesting places in the capital, such as the International Dolls Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art, National Museum and the Indira Gandhi Memorial.

Rules and Organisational set-up: A Standing Committee consisting of a Chairman and six members is elected by the Conference at a General Meeting to (a) decide dates and venue of the next Conference; (b) propose subjects for discussion at the next conference and to prepare a draft agenda; (c) propose draft amendments to the standing rules for consideration of the General Meeting; and (d) consider all matters concerning the organisation and conduct of the Conference including financial arrangements.

The Committee has the power to co-opt upto three more members from amongst the members of the Conference. Three members of the Committee constitute the quorum. The Committee holds office

from the end of the Conference to the end of the succeeding Conference.

When the venue of the next Conference has been agreed to at a Conference, following the conclusion of that Conference, the Speaker of the Lower House of the next host Parliament becomes the ex-officio Chairman of the Standing Committee; otherwise the Chairman of the last Conference remains the Chairman of the Standing Committee until the end of the meeting of the Committee at which the venue for the next Conference is decided. Thereafter, the Speaker of the next host Parliament becomes the Chairman.

The Standing Committee which meets in between Conferences provides the much-needed continuity to the institution.

Standing Rules: From the First to the Fourth Conference, it used to be the practice for the Standing Committee to draft the Rules for the conduct of each Conference and recommend them for adoption by the Conference before the start of the actual business sessions. The Rules used to be more or less patterned on the Rules of the previous Conferences with suitable modifications to suit local needs and requirements. These were discussed at the main Conference and adopted for guidance with or without amendments.

The Standing Committee for the Fifth Conference, meeting at Canberra, reviewed this practice and considered it more feasible to prepare a set of Standing Rules to be binding for all future Conferences. Accordingly, it recommended for consideration the Standing Rules framed by it. The Fifth Conference accorded its approval to these Rules. A motion for the amendment of the Standing Rules or the adoption of new Rules requires two months' notice to be given in writing before the commencement of the Conference at which it is to be considered. Such a motion has to be proposed and seconded from the floor of the Conference and then decided by a majority vote of the Conference. Any amendment or new Rule so adopted comes into effect immediately.

Membership: According to the Standing Rules, the membership of the Conference is restricted to the Speakers and Presiding officers of the Parliaments of the sovereign nations of the Commonwealth. A Deputy Presiding Officer can, by prior notice to the host Parliament, attend the Conference as a substitute for Speaker or a Presiding Officer of his Parliament. Any such substitute enjoys the same status as a member of the Conference.

Observers: The host Parliament, at the discretion of its Speaker or Presiding Officers, may invite the Presiding Officers of its own

State, Provincial, Territorial or other dependent legislatures, or of the legislatures of any other nation, which is sovereign except in respect of external affairs, defence or security, to attend the Conference as observers. The host Parliament may also invite the Clerks or Secretaries or Secretaries-General, as the case may be, of the sovereign Parliaments of the Commonwealth to attend as observers. Besides, the host Parliament may invite any person who it believes may make a contribution to the Conference as an observer. The Conference may, by resolution, admit to all or any of its sittings, any other officers of Parliament accompanying Speakers and Presiding officers.

Sittings and the Agenda: The Agenda is adopted by the Conference at its first session and the items are considered in such order as the Conference may decide. The sittings of the Conference are open unless the Conference decides otherwise.

Conference Financing: The financing of these conferences is based upon the principle that each Parliament pays the expenses of its own participants while the host country bears the expenses for all the arrangements for the Conference including entertainments, sight-seeing tours and other social activities.

Officers of the Conference: The Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and the Secretary-General are treated as the Officers of the Conference. The Speaker of the Lower House of the host Parliament becomes the Chairman, while the two Vice-Chairmen are elected by the Conference. The Clerk, Secretary-General or Secretary, as the case may be, of the Lower House of the host Parliament becomes automatically the Secretary-General of the Conference. It is the duty and the responsibility of the Secretary-General to coordinate secretarial, administrative and other arrangements for the Conference.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh: Though not a question, it is propriety of the Chair, going so fast on questions, that the Minister's interest should be protected.

Mr. Speaker: I think I am doing your job properly and well so that you could be just free!

Professor Madhu Dandavate: In between we can raise points of order!

(*L.S. Deb.*, 22 November, 1985)

2

ROLE OF OPPOSITION IN THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

axed

AMRENDRA SARMA

The Government tends to regards the Opposition as the brake on a car going uphill and where the Opposition thinks that the car is going downhill; uphill and downhill are terms relative to some notion of level and there is no recognised standard by which the impartial, if there were such a person, could determine his conclusion.

—*Ivor Jennings*

As it appears from the term Opposition, one may think that the function of the Opposition is to oppose and not to support the Government. But is the position really so? The real function of an Opposition is much more complicated and wide.

The Opposition has a role to play both inside and outside the House. It makes an attempt to oust those who form the Government for the time being. There is a struggle for power, which can take place in various ways. The parliamentary system of Government makes it obligatory for the Opposition forces to struggle for power on the floor of the House by recognised parliamentary methods. In India, one of the biggest parliamentary achievements is that the role of the Opposition has been formally recognised and is given due place in the parliamentary system.

Now the question obviously arises that which party in the Legislature can be recognised as the Opposition party. Broadly speaking, the parties opposing the Government are termed as Opposition parties, but in practice the test of determination of a party to be rightly called the official Opposition, has been that it must be a party in opposition to the Government and should be in a position to form an alternative Government. In this context, Erskine May has stated: "It is the largest minority party which is prepared in the event of resignation of the Government to assume office."

The party system is an integral part of the parliamentary form of Government and a salient feature of democracy. But will there be numerous parties in the Legislature? The first Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G. V. Mavalankar had rightly remarked that democracy on proper lines would not grow unless there were the fewest number of parties, possibly not more than two major parties which could almost balance each other as the Government and the Opposition.

In an Indian Legislature, three things become necessary before a party can be recognised as such and given the privileges of the official Opposition, that is, it must have the largest numerical strength; it must be prepared to assume office; and it must have the strength of maintaining quorum in the House.

The leader of the party which has the second largest numerical strength (but not less than one-tenth of the total strength of the House) in the House is the Leader of the Opposition. He is the official spokesman of the minorities and to that end he zealously watches any encroachment on their rights. His task is of great public importance because he has to maintain a team—a shadow Cabinet ready to take over administration. In performing his duties and obligations the Leader of the Opposition has to take into account not only what he is today but what he hopes to become tomorrow. He must himself be a skilled parliamentarian who is capable to face tricky situations. As a well-conversant parliamentarian, he must be able to utilise the opportunities provided to him under the rules and regulations of the House.

The role of the Opposition is to oppose the Government not only inside the House but outside also. It functions inside as well as outside the House mainly keeping in view the next general elections. It is nevertheless clear that parliamentary activities, envisaged as a process of electioneering, is a process of persuading a minority. The Opposition, while maintaining the support of its solid voters has to make itself attractive to the floating votes and for this, sometimes it has to resort to opposing the Government policy and at other times to offer suggestions towards its improvement. The purpose of parliamentary Opposition is, therefore, to appeal to floating votes.

The function of the Opposition is not merely to discredit the Government in the eyes of the people, but also to induce it for modifying its policy. The Government is also aware that its authority rests only on the electorate, and that if it wishes to keep

its majority, it must maintain its electoral support. The effect of Opposition's criticism is therefore to maintain a close relation between the Government policy and the public opinion. Such an action of the Opposition is one of enlightened self-interest. In seeking support for itself it compels the Government to maintain its own support. In appealing to public opinion, it compels the Government to rest its policy on public opinion. The Opposition can appeal from the House to the country and the view of the House and the Government can be moulded by the constituents individually or collectively. Such a reaction by the people in the course of parliamentary proceedings implies that the constituents are aware of the discussions in Parliament. The importance of the House as an instrument for the redressal of individual grievances cannot at all be ignored. It is the function of every member for raising such questions as are brought to his notice, specially by the constituents. Nevertheless, the Opposition naturally takes a special interest in such problems because these might have been the consequences of a defective policy or due to an administrative lapse, which it is the duty of the Opposition to expose.

In the House itself, the Opposition members try to ventilate public grievances by putting questions, motions, resolutions etc. on matters of urgent public importance. They know it well that their motion will be set aside by the party in power but as a matter of their duty to their electorate they place their viewpoint before the House and thereby they extend their appeal to the people at large.

Besides the devices of moving motions, raising questions etc., the members of the Opposition also try to topple the Government by moving no-trust motion against the Government and thus oppose and criticise the policy of the Government. They try to focus attention on the drawbacks of the administration and thus help to a great extent in matters of gearing up of the administration. Government also gives due importance to the criticism of the Opposition and tries to rectify the defects pointed out by the latter. This is a healthy sign of the parliamentary democracy in the country. The Opposition, through its Leader, is taken into confidence by the ruling party in matters of arranging business of the House and also in respect of other allied matters. Sometimes, the Leader of the House (i.e. the Prime Minister at the Centre or a Chief Minister in the State) takes the Leader of the Opposition and even the leaders of the different Opposition parties|groups in the House into confidence before making any policy statement in the House. This way of adjustment with the Opposition shows Government's respect

to the parliamentary democracy on one hand, while on the other it gives the Opposition ample opportunity in matters of placing before the House the way or manner they like to mould the administration and also how they would like to shape the Government and the country by their own policy.

The Opposition parties are also given due share of their membership in the formation of parliamentary committees according to the size of the respective parties in the House. The committees work in complete unity and amity. The Government party members and members of the Opposition work together, find out lapses of the Government and suggest remedies. The Leader of the Opposition in most of the Indian Legislatures is the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

When the practices and procedures of the Legislatures as well as the healthy conventions developed over the years afford so much scope in different directions to the Opposition, its aim should not only be to criticise the Government and to find fault with all of its deeds. The positive approach of suggesting ways and means for the progress of the country will also help the Government to tide over the numerous vexed and complicated problems faced by the country today.

In one word, as the ruling party (the Government) takes oath for rendering service to the people for their socio-economic upliftment, the Opposition also have their binding by means of the oath they have been administered for the same purpose. The object of both the parties—the Government and the Opposition are almost the same, their ways and means may differ.

What is the picture of the Opposition in India? In the House of Commons, the ruling party and the Opposition work in harmony; the latter opposes whenever necessary and it supports a matter which requires its support. It offers constructive suggestions and programmes before the Government and so it is really the shadow cabinet of Her Majesty's Government. But in India, the position is quite different. Is the Opposition playing its part in the House properly? Are the Opposition members supporting the Government with constructive suggestions and programmes? Are they not opposing as a matter of routine? It is expected that the situation in India will also change and the time is ripe enough. The tradition should be built up that the ruling party should meet with the Opposition from time to time and discuss the salient points of the

programme of the Government, and the Opposition in turn should submit plans and programmes with concrete suggestions to solve the national problems. In fact in India, there is no Opposition in real sense of the term like the Opposition in the House of Commons. There is a single party Opposition in the House of Commons but in India there are various Opposition parties each having few members. None of the Opposition parties can claim to be Opposition in the House in the strict parliamentary sense of the term. For the interest of the country and its parliamentary democracy, the Opposition parties should have a common programme instead of many programmes, besides making constructive suggestions to the Government.

PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY—A NEW FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS?*

DR. HEINRICH KLEBES**

Parliamentary Diplomacy is now a well-accepted term, although its meaning has changed over the years. It seems it first came into use when the League of Nations was set up after the first world war and was meant to convey the idea that its General Assembly was a kind of world parliament applying parliamentary techniques to its debates.[1]

For the purpose of this article, the term parliamentary diplomacy is meant to express the general idea that parliaments, or individual parliamentarians, "meddle" in a field which in the classical conception of our states has been the exclusive province of governments and, more particularly, ministries of foreign affairs—the field of external relations. However, such parliamentary interference may take different forms, which we should define more closely before looking at some concrete examples of "parliamentary diplomacy", drawn from the activities of the European parliamentary assemblies and, more particularly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.[2] Obviously, this is only part of the picture. Parliamentary diplomacy is also practised in other parts of the world—by national parliaments as well as by international parliamentary assemblies.

* The article is an extended and up-dated English version of an article published in *Revue Générale*, Bruxelles, in April 1983.

** The views expressed by the author, who is presently Deputy Clerk of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, are personal and should neither be attributed to the Council of Europe, nor to the Editor or the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

1 See lecture by Philip C. Jessup, Academy of International Law, the Hague, 1956.

2 The Council of Europe now counts 21 member states, including all members of the European Community.

The concept of Parliamentary Diplomacy

The term diplomacy has itself several meanings. On the one hand, diplomacy is the art or skill of conducting the external relations of states—an art which a specialised group of officials, called diplomats are more particularly supposed to master. On the other hand, diplomacy is often used as a synonym for foreign policy. Thus, we speak of American diplomacy, Soviet diplomacy, Chinese diplomacy etc.[3]

In the same way, "parliamentary diplomacy" may mean either that parliamentarians (while remaining parliamentarians) play the part of diplomats, or that parliamentary assemblies intervene actively in the formulation of foreign policy[4]—which is not the same thing as "parliamentary control over foreign policy", a subject we are not specifically concerned with here, although the border-
Thus, we speak of American diplomacy, Soviet diplomacy, Chinese always be very clear.

In the first case, parliamentarians may act on behalf of their national government or in close cooperation with it. The technique is well known and it is often used by the United States as well as other parliamentary democracies. Sending parliamentarians on diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic missions can serve as a means of testing the ground in difficult situations, possibly unblocking negotiations, without firmly committing the sending government.

"International parliamentarians", *i.e.* members of an international parliamentary assembly (whether they are directly elected, like the members of the European Parliament, or representing national parliaments as in the Assembly of the Council of Europe), may also be called upon to play a quasi-diplomatic role; either individually, for example, as a rapporteur of a committee, or as a group, for example, as members of a specialised committee. Such parliamentarians may travel to a member state, in order to study a specific political problem (human rights violations, non-respect of the Organisation's statute, minority problems etc.); or to a non-member state whose political action or internal situation cannot leave the member states of the Organisation indifferent.

There are a number of such examples in the history of the Council of Europe since its foundation in 1949, which will be referred to later. This being said, the "diplomatic" role of parliamentarians

3 In common language, the words diplomacy, diplomat, diplomatic are generally used to convey the idea of particular skill in handling one's relations with another party.

4 *See* Per Fischer, *Parliamentarische Aussenpolitik*, 1962.

going on such missions is no doubt more difficult to characterise. For they act in no way on behalf of, or in agreement with a state, nor even on behalf of the governmental organ of the organisation, such as the Committee of Ministers in the case of the Council of Europe. Indeed, in the present state of affairs, it is difficult to conceive that members of the Parliamentary Assembly would act "on behalf of" the Committee of Ministers. In the same way, one can hardly imagine members of the European Parliament undertaking foreign policy missions on behalf of the Commission or the Council (of Ministers) of the European Community.

Thus, their action can only commit the assembly of which they are members. In statutory terms, these assemblies have no competence for the conduct of external relations which, in the case of the Council of Europe, are the exclusive domain of the Committee of Ministers (Article 15 of the Statute). Consequently, this form of parliamentary diplomacy—apart from the indirect effect it may have on relations between governments—is only meant to help shaping the Assembly's policy and, through the resolutions or recommendations[5] it may adopt, to influence the policy of governments.

This leads to the second meaning of "parliamentary diplomacy," that is, formulation of positions in foreign policy. It is true that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe does not any more than the European Parliament have the means of putting the policies it recommends into practice. Consequently, the positions it adopts should mainly be understood as an attempt to influence the policy of member states, individually or collectively. But even if the latter do not follow the Assembly, experience shows that parliamentary positions in foreign policy often constitute an independent element on the international scene, of greater or lesser importance, which governments feel they cannot neglect; and it may well be that they use these positions for their own purposes, in one sense or another. Let us assume, for example, that the European Parliament or the Council of Europe Assembly adopt a resolution strongly condemning the policy of a third state. Member governments may agree with this position but they may also consider it an embarrassing element in the conduct of their own national foreign policy. For its part, the criticised state may react to the resolution

5 In the Council of Europe, Assembly resolutions only bind the Assembly itself. Recommendations request the Committee of Ministers to act in one way or another. While the latter is not bound by such recommendations, it must give a reply to the Assembly and must explain, if necessary, why it cannot follow the course suggested.

in its bilateral relations with the members of the organisation—be it in good faith or using the unfriendly resolution as a pretext.

Action by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in the field of foreign policy: As we have to do with a European assembly, one might conceive foreign policy in a sense limited to relations with states outside the Organisation. But this would be an unrealistic way of looking at things, as long as there is no European federal state. Consequently, it is proposed to distinguish relations between member states of the Organisation from "diplomatic" activities of policy positions concerning relations with third states, in Europe or in other continents. A few pages would not suffice to attempt an overall appreciation of the role of the Council of Europe's Assembly in foreign policy. I shall therefore limit myself to enumerating a number of examples, without taking a position on the intrinsic merits of one or the other activity or policy followed by the Assembly. The purpose is simply to show how "diplomatic" activity can be an independent factor of international politics or complementary to action by governments.

Internal Diplomacy

Internal diplomacy, as understood here, refers to parliamentary activities aiming either at the settlement of disputes between member states, or at correcting "non-statutory" conduct of a member state, or, generally, any action or policy contradictory to the objectives of the Organisation. Situations of non-conformity with the Statute of the Council of Europe which interest the Assembly are more particularly those constituting a violation of Article 3, according to which "every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principle of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedom..." The Assembly sees itself as the guardian of the Statute and considers that its role is to denounce the non-observance of its fundamental provisions by members states. Subject to the functions attributed to the Commission and the Court of Human Rights, it also believes it to be its duty to watch over the respect of all substantive human rights provisions contained in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. In fact, this text is now-a-days regarded, within the Council of Europe, as a kind of "law of constitutional rank."[6] While there is no formal provision to this effect, it is generally felt, both in the

6 Indeed, all member states are now parties to this Convention which was opened for signature on 4 November, 1950 and entered into force on 3 September, 1953.

Assembly and the Committee of Ministers, that each new member state should at the same time accede to the Statute and to the Human Rights Convention.

The Assembly's wish to play this role of guardian, even more so than the European Parliament with regard to the Treaties of Rome and Paris, is explained by the fact that there are no institutional organs comparable to the Commission and the Court of Justice of the European Communities. Indeed, the competence of the organs instituted by the European Convention on Human Rights is limited to the scope of the Convention, under the conditions laid down for seizing them. The examples mentioned later show why this role of guardian has also a "diplomatic" aspect.

Settlement of disputes: The oldest example of "internal" diplomacy is that of the Assembly's work in the 1950s on the problem of the Sarre. It will be remembered that disagreement on the future status of the Sarre, now a Land (federated state) of the Federal Republic of Germany, had made relations between France and Germany difficult for quite some time. The Assembly tried its hand at finding a solution and, following a "diplomatic" activity with the interested parties, it proposed what was called a European solution. It would have given the area an international European statute and made it the home of European institutions. The Assembly's proposals were largely followed in the Franco-German agreement of 23 October 1954 on the Sarre. If, in the end, the "European solution" was abandoned, it was because it was rejected by the population of the Sarre during the referendum of October 1955. Thus, the Assembly's work constituted a diplomatic success with follow-up.

Ever since Cyprus was admitted as a member of the Council of Europe, the Assembly has encouraged the dialogue between the two ethnic communities of the island, and it intensified its efforts after the "Turkish military intervention" of July 1974 (justified by Turkey with reference to Article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee, concluded in 1960 between Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom). The rapporteurs of the Committees concerned as well as a delegation representative of the political groups in the Assembly visited Cyprus as well as Ankara and Athens. Further exchanges of views took place with representatives of the two communities in Strasbourg.

During the four years between 1974 and 1978, the Assembly adopted five resolutions and five recommendations to the Committee of Ministers.[7] No attempt will be made here to evaluate the effect of these texts. Obviously, they have not brought a solution to the problem. Alas, Cyprus (like the Middle East and Northern Ireland) seems to be one of the intractable problems of international politics, and the Council of Europe's Assembly has not been more successful than the United Nations and others. Nevertheless, it would be too easy to conclude that all the efforts undertaken were futile, pointing to the continuing disagreement between the two communities. The simple fact that governments follow closely the evolution of the policy positions of the Assembly and that they do not hesitate, on occasions, to attempt to influence them, shows that they are considered to be of some importance in the game of international politics. A distinguished French politician recently said that "foreign policy is nothing other than power politics, everything else is hot air.."[8] This may be largely true. However, power in the wider sense, is not only made up of material power as determined by sheer size, military strength and economic leverage. While we are still far from an international community based on general respect of international law and shared moral values, there are nevertheless moral positions and powerful trends of international public opinion which the actors on the international scene often feel they cannot ignore. Thus, international parliamentary diplomacy can influence foreign policy.

Recently, the question of Cyprus has again come to fore in the Council of Europe, in connection with that country's representation in the Parliamentary Assembly. Indeed, there had been no Cypriot delegation since 1964, as the two communities had not succeeded in agreeing on the appointment of a delegation composed of members of both. The Assembly, on its side, did not appear willing to accept the credentials of a delegation composed of Greek Cypriot representatives only. In the Spring of 1982 the Greek Cypriot Parliament in Nicosia decided to present a delegation consisting of one person only, namely the President of the Parliament, symbolically supposed to represent Cyprus as a whole. The Turkish Cypriots reacted by also appointing a delegation, obviously unacceptable on legal grounds, Northern Cyprus not being a state recognised by the inter-

[7] Resolutions 573 (1974), 574 (1974), 615 (1976), 657 (1977) and 674 (1978); and Recommendations 734 (1974), 756 (1974), 797 (1974), 796 (1975) and 759 (1975).

[8] This is a rough translation of what was more elegantly put in French : "*La politique étrangère, c'est des relations de puissance, le reste littérature*".

national community. Indeed, the unilateral declaration of independence of 15 November, 1983 had been condemned by both the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly.[9]

Following further reports on Cyprus, the Assembly decided to "make contact....with the leaders of the states and communities concerned, in order to do all in its power to promote a reconciliation and the necessary search for a just and lasting solution". In accordance with article 1 of the Council of Europe Statute, "participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations". It is, therefore, understood that the Assembly's activities must not negatively affect the conciliation efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with whom the necessary coordination must be ensured.

It should be recalled, in this context, that regrettably the Council of Europe has hardly succeeded in establishing itself as a framework for the settlement of disputes between its members. Thus, the 1957 Convention on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (concluded upon recommendations of the Assembly) has been largely ineffective. Strangely, Europeans have resigned themselves to seeing disputes between them not debated in their own regional organisation but rather in the world forum of the United Nations, just as judicial settlement when it comes into play is still essentially a matter for the International Court of Justice. Perhaps one should not give up the hope that, in future, disputes among members may normally be settled within the family (in Europe as in other regions), although on occasions there may be good arguments for going outside. Indeed, the criteria of efficiency and political expediency may vary according to the case and the institutional environment where it is debated.

The Assembly also took an interest in the question of the *Alto Adige* (Süd-Tirol for the Australians) and, for a time (1961-1965), the Assembly sub-committees that had been seized of the case developed an activity which one could be tempted to qualify as "secret parliamentary diplomacy"—although this may sound like a contradiction in terms. In fact, there has never been a debate in the Assembly nor were there any public documents. It was, above all, the Chairman of the Assembly's Political Affairs Committee who

9 Committee of Ministers Resolution (83) 13 and Assembly Recommendation 974 (1983).

played an active role in these activities which undoubtedly contributed to the settlement of the question between the two governments concerned.

In the case of *Northern Ireland*, the Assembly held a public plenary debate in 1976, which had been preceded by several years of work at sub-committee and committee level and talks in London, Belfast and Dublin with the political leaders and the representatives of the communities concerned. At a time when "non-interference in internal affairs" was still a sacrosanct principle even between members of the same organisation, the public debate as such was a major political event (Northern Ireland being an integral part of the United Kingdom), even if it did not bring a solution to the problem. It will be remembered that more recently the European Parliament touched upon the problem, provoking for the most part, though not unanimously, hostile reactions in the United Kingdom. At the moment, Northern Ireland is again being discussed in the Assembly on the initiative of the Irish delegation, with much support among other delegations, following the publication of the report of the "New Ireland Forum".[10]

In 1982, *Malta* explored the possibilities of "parliamentary diplomacy" by asking the Parliamentary Assembly to intervene in the settlement of a dispute with the United Kingdom. It concerned the "cleaning" of the sea around the Maltese islands of debris accumulated during the second world war, including unexploded ordnance. Following an on-the-spot investigation by its rapporteur, the Political Affairs Committee submitted an opinion to the Bureau of the Assembly. The latter, without striking the item definitely off its agenda, limited itself (for the time being) to launching an appeal to the two member states concerned to resume negotiations.

Action to restore democratic order: Twice in its recent history, the Council of Europe faced situations where democratic order, a necessary condition for membership in the Organisation, had been overthrown in a member state. The "Greek affair", lasting from 1967 to 1974, is sufficiently well-known. The role played by the Assembly in this case, its contribution to bringing down the "regime of the colonels" has often been underlined (although the immediate reasons for the fall of the dictatorship lay in events in Cyprus in the second half of 1974 and, notably, the coup by Nicos Sampson against Archbishop Makarios).

10. A body in which all parties in the Republic and one party in the North participated

For the past five years, the situation created in *Turkey* following the military take-over on 12 September, 1980 has preoccupied the parliamentarians' minds. There may be important differences between the cases of Greek and Turkey, and it has often been maintained that they were incomparable, for a number of reasons, which we cannot go into here. However this may be, the Assembly's Turkey debates both in the plenary and at committee level constitute a particularly striking example of "parliamentary intervention" in foreign affairs.

It is no secret that in questions of this kind there is sometimes a considerable gap between the "common denominators" of representatives on the Committee of Ministers and members of the Assembly. That is in the nature of things. It is hardly necessary to point out (whatever one may think of it) that the majority of governments feel that they cannot judge the situation exclusively in terms of human rights and democratic principles. In the sense of what Max Weber called the "ethics of responsibility" (*Verantwortungsethik*), governments feel that they must also take into account, for example, vital strategic concerns and relations with the Islamic world. This does not mean however, as the example of Greece has shown, that governments would indefinitely tolerate a situation which is not in conformity with the Statute.

It should be recalled that, in these pages, we are not so much concerned with weighing the specific merits of a case but rather with showing the impact of parliamentary intervention in external affairs. There are no doubt very few Assembly debates that have aroused so much interest with governments, who are still the privileged actors on the international scene. This is true not only for member governments of the Council of Europe but also for many governments of third States—for example the United States—and for other international organisations. They obviously felt that certain positions or recommendations made by the Assembly could provoke reactions, or trigger developments, the effect of which would be felt far beyond the participation of Turkey in the Council of Europe or in its Parliamentary Assembly.

At the time of writing, a "first round" of the Assembly's preoccupation with Turkey appears to have been concluded by the readmission, in May 1984, (together with the afore-mentioned one-man-delegation of Cyprus) of a Turkish parliamentary delegation emanating from the Grand National Assembly elected in November 1983. However, the discussion of Turkey's internal situation continues for the time being, both in the European Parliament and in

the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. This is not always readily understood outside Europe. The Council of Europe, like the European Community, represent families of nations bound together not only by mutual interest but by a common philosophy of what parliamentary democracy and human rights are about.

At the moment, the Council of Europe Assembly is concerned with the evolution of the internal political situation in Malta and, more particularly, the question of the compatibility of 1982 Foreign Interference Act with the European Convention of Human Rights.[11]

External Diplomacy

The range of questions taken up by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe—as, for that matter, the European Parliament—extends well beyond the frontiers of the Europe of 21 and indeed of Europe as a whole, into other continents. Opinions may diverge on the expediency, or even the statutory legitimacy, of such external interests. In the Assembly itself, opinions are sometimes divided. Only recently the General Rapporteur of the Political Affairs Committee warned his colleagues against a certain tendency of *"fuite vers l'exterieure"*. The Assembly's first and foremost role, he reminded his colleagues, is to contribute to the building of Europe.[12] At the same time, of course, he encouraged the Assembly to take position on problems touching Europe's interest most closely. Indeed, no state and no region can isolate itself from its geopolitical environment in an increasingly inter-dependent world.

Relations with European non-member states: In this context, two types of relationships should be distinguished: relations with potential members of the Organisation and with others. As to the former, the Assembly's opinion in statutorily required before any new member is admitted. But it is not only the statutory aspect of the question which is of interest. In several cases, the Assembly deployed a "diplomatic" activity long before the question of admission was formally on the table. Thus, several years before the accession of Portugal and Spain, which occurred respectively in 1976 and 1977, the Assembly prepared the ground by meetings with representatives of the democratic forces of these two countries. Once an application for membership is on the table for, in the terms of the Statute (Article 4), once a country has been "invited" to

11 Among other things, this Act limits political activities by foreigners in Malta and prohibits Maltese nationals from participating in political broadcasts abroad (near by Sicily) destined to be received on the island.

12 Doc. 4949 of 15 September 1982, General Policy report submitted Mr. Wimvan Eekelen, now Dutch State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

become a member by the Committee of Ministers], it is generally accepted that the Assembly cannot be hampered by the principle of "non-interference in internal affairs" in looking carefully into the internal situation of the country concerned; for it must be able to appreciate whether or not it is compatible with a member's obligations under the Statute and, more particularly, under the aforementioned Article 3 which refers to the rule of law and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

At present, apart from some "micro-states" and Finland (whose delicate geopolitical situation does not need underlining), there are no further potential candidates for accession to the Statute. However, the situation in other European states does not leave the Assembly indifferent. In the Assembly, there is a Committee on relations with European non-member countries. For a long time, it had been called "Committee on non-represented nations"—a title implying that the Council of Europe, at the time, was seen as a potentially all-European organisation, some European countries being temporarily prevented, because of the political division between East and West, from applying for membership. The name was changed in 1965 which, in turn, may be interpreted as acceptance of the sad fact that Europe is divided and that nothing can be done about it for the time being. Thus, today, the terms of reference of the Committee are to follow developments in European non-member countries, more particularly those of Eastern Europe, but also to explore the possibilities of cooperation. The Assembly, which has always shown its readiness to cooperate with non-member states (as has done the Committee of Ministers) can hardly be held responsible for the fact that not much progress has been made.

In this context, it is obvious that both the Assembly and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe take a close interest in *Security and Cooperation in Europe* and the difficult process of putting the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act into practice. The Assembly held several debates with the active participation of delegations from non-member states, including Finland, the United States and Canada. The Political Affairs Committee held several exchanges of views with Yugoslav parliamentarians. Promising developments with Eastern Europe had abruptly come to an end when the "Prague Spring" was terminated on 21 August, 1968. Since then, Yugoslavia is the only Communist country with whom regular contacts have been maintained, not only on the Assembly side. Yugoslavia has also acceded, for example, to several Council of Europe conventions in the education field New

developments are expected following a visit of an all-party Assembly delegation to Yugoslavia in March 1985--the Assembly having diplomatically prepared the ground for subsequent action at government level.

In 1983, when the Madrid follow-up meeting to CSCE was drawing to a close, the Committee on Relations with European non-member countries published a press communique criticising the lack of progress during the Madrid meeting and admonishing member states not to be tempted to approve a Final Declaration which would merely camouflage existing differences between participating states. This is another example of "diplomatic" activity by an Assembly committee, though not necessarily appreciated by governments, as it may have been contrary to the policy they had embarked on.

Relations with other parts of the world: It is not astonishing that the situation in the *Middle East,* where Europe has vital interests, should have preoccupied the Assembly for many years. As in the case of certain internal European affairs mentioned earlier, subcommittees travelled to the states concerned and Arab and Israeli Ministers took the floor before the Assembly in Strasbourg. All this led to the adoption of a major Assembly resolution (Resolution 728) in 1979, and it can be fairly assumed that this resolution did not remeen without influence on the positions of governments, including those of the Ten. The resolution, among other things, called for the recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and mutual recognition between Israel and the P.L.O.

In 1982, the Parliamentary Assembly's Political Affairs Committee decided to accept an invitation by the Knesset to hold a meeting in Jerusalem. It is true that in this case the decision was not specifically inspired by a wish to practise "parliamentary diplomacy" in the context of the Middle East situation. Israel holding observer status in the Assembly (the only non-European country enjoying that privilege), it corresponded to a long-standing practice that parliamentary committees would meet in that country.[13] Nonetheless,

13 Israel was granted observer status in 1957.

Under Rule 54 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, as amended in 1965, observer status with the Assembly may now only be granted to "official representatives of democratic European non-member states appointed with the agreement of their Parliament." However, there have been several initiatives—so far unsuccesful—to extend observer status to parliamentarians from non-European States other than Israel.

it is not surprising that the Political Committee's decision to hold a meeting in Jerusalem whose status as capital of Israel is widely contested, should have provoked numerous protests and representations from the States of the region but also reactions from member States of the Organisation. Thus the Committee of Ministers, even deemed it necessary to do something which is unique in the history of the Organisation, namely to publicly dissociate itself from the Committee's decision. In a press release of 12 February 1982, it recalled that "under the Statute of the Council of Europe, only the Committee of Ministers can act on behalf of the Organisation" and that "a meeting of an Assembly committee can under no circumstances be interpreted as a recognition by the member States of the Israeli fundamental law on Jerusalem of 31 July 1980". This is an example of parliamentary diplomacy which the governments represented in the Committee of Ministers clearly considered an embarrassment in the conduct of their foreign policy.

We might still mention, without going into detail, the Assembly debates on relations with *North America*, on the situation in *Africa* and the regular debates on north-south relations and development assistance. The latter culminated in the organisation by the Assembly of a conference on "North-South: Europe's role" in Lisbon in April 1984, and the adoption of the "Lisbon Declaration" intended to influence the policy of member states towards the third world. In recent years, the Assembly has taken a keen interest in developing relations with *Japan*, in its cultural, economic and political aspects. Following a colloquy and a debate in plenary in 1982 (with the participation of a Japanese delegation), the Japanese parliament invited the Assembly to hold its VIth Parliamentary and Scientific Conference in Tokyo in June 1985. The theme was "Science and Democracy."[14] This initiative had the full support of governments, both European and Japanese Ministers participating actively in the proceedings and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe being represented by the Chairman of the Ministers' Deputies. This is not surprising. Apart from the common concern for parliamentary democracy, technological cooperation between Europe and Japan is considered to be of increasing importance.

[14] The Parliamentary and Scientific Conferences are intended to foster understanding between scientists and politicians; to make parliamentarians grasp the policy implications of scientific innovation and to make scientists sensitive to the potential socio-political consequences of their discoveries. The preceedings Coference was held in Finland in 1981 (Finland is not a member of the Council of Europe, but a party to its Cultural Convention). All previous Coufercnees took place in Council of Europe Member states.

In September 1984, the Assembly held a major debate on economic relations with *Latin America* and adopted a recommendation requesting member governments, among other things, to increase aid to Latin America and to step up cooperation with the countries of the region through a number of specific measures. A controversial amendment was rejected by the majority. It argued that "in many cases, the root cause of the serious economic and social situation is the injustice inherent in the structures of society which makes for the exploitation of the masses by a local oligarchy heavily dependent on the well-known foreign interests".

At the same time, a political report on Latin America, prepared by a Spanish and a French Socialist, was struck off the agenda and adjourned to 1985, following a vote in plenary. Indeed, the contempts of the report, in part very critical of the United States, had led to a major controversy among members of the Assembly. By January, 1985, the report had been completed by several divergent opinions[15] and the Assembly adopted Resolution 835 which, in essence, urged governments to encourage and help democratic developments in Latin America and to embark on a vast programme of cooperation, including a plan for the socio-economic development of the region.

Last but not least, mention should be made of the important initiative taken by the Assembly in convening in October 1983 the first *Strasbourg Conference on Parliamentary Democracy*, with the participation of Finland and of parliamentary democracies from other continents. The purpose of the Conference was to promote debate among parliamentarians on the functioning of our parliamentary system, its short-comings and weaknesses, its necessary adaptation to the progress of science and technology (see above) and the internal and external threats parliamentary democracies are confronted with. Participants were also concerned with the best ways of helping young democracies and democratic movements in other continents. The Strasbourg Conference has, it is hoped, started a continuing process of self-critical reflection on how parliamentary democracy can be made continuously more democratic and more secure against internal and external dangers. It is expected that the Conference will be followed up by regional conferences in other parts of the world, to discuss parliamentary democracy in the specific conditions of different cultural and geographical environments. It is planned to hold a second Strasbourg Conference in the autumn of 1987, with the participation of more parliamentary democracies in other continents. Discussions are to concentrate on education for democracy

15. See Doc. 5269.

and the citizen's direct involvement in the democratic process. The efforts deployed with a view to strengthening democracy and to encourage its further development in the world is also an example—perhaps among the most important ones—of parliamentary diplomacy.

Conclusions

Just as the field of application of international law nowadays extends beyond the classical limits of relations between sovereign states, the conduct of international relations is no longer the exclusive domain of governments. Parliamentary diplomacy, among others, has a part to play. Governments have adapted to this new situation, even though they insist on their formal competence in the matter. Parliamentary diplomacy can be useful to them in pursuing foreign policy objectives, while, from time to time, they may from their point of view find it a nuisance. Probably, the phenomenon with all its implications and ramifications is still too new to fully appreciate the positive and, perhaps, negative effects on international relations. Also, minds may not yet be fully adapted to it on either side, to ensure that initiatives of governments and parliamentarians always usefully complement each other. Finally, it is not surprising, when the separation of powers is a fundamental ingredient of democracy, that parliamentary bodies should often pursue an independent line, also in matters of foreign policy. This is normal in a democratic order and a proof of its health.

4

WIT AND HUMOUR IN PARLIAMENT

The Houses of the Union Parliament and of the State Legislatures sometimes witness heated discussions. But, it is not all just heat; discussions shed light as well and there are also lighter interludes. Continuing this feature we have endeavoured to capture some moments of wit and humour experienced during the third and fourth sessions of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

— Editor

LOK SABHA

Shri Buta Singh: Mr. Reddy, have you at any time seen the Brahmaputra?

Shri Ayyappu Reddy: No, Sir. That is why I have been wondering why cannot it be diverted to other areas.

Shri Buta Singh: If we can divert Brahmaputra, we can stop the rains.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: If we try to do that, we will be diverted.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 25 July, 1985)

Shri Khursheed Alam Khan: ...Although we find that all of them while discussing or talking to us, express the views and say, 'Yes, we are really in favour and we appreciate your concern'; apparently it seems the whole matter is being treated by them like Milton's *Paradise Lost* which is appreciated by all but read by none. Similarly I find that...

Shri C. Madhav Reddy: Because it is 'regained'.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 29 July, 1985)

Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari: Sir, first of all, may I assure the member that the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution continues to be the corner-stone of our Industrial Policy?

(*Interruptions*)

Shri Narayan Choubey: It is only meant to keep in a corner now... (*Interruptions*) ...You have already been able to corner it.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 18 November, 1985)

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Mr. Speaker, when I rise to raise discussion under rule 193 on the rising prices in the country...

Mr. Speaker: By rising yourself.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: I rise alongwith the price; when prices fall, I will also fall.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 1 August, 1985)

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Only two days prior to this discussion, we have received a love letter from the Finance Minister, in his own hand-writing.

Mr. Speaker: Was it open?

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Yes, it is open.

Shri Y. S. Mahajan: So many love letters?

Professor Madhu Dandavate: There can be a collective love also.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 1 August, 1985)

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh: She (my wife) does go to the market herself to purchase grocery and in fact, she has given me the price of Rs. 7/- per kg. of sugar.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Members are worried about their wives.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: The fact is that Finance Minister's wife wants to join the Opposition parties. I am giving him this confidential information.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh: I confess that every breakfsat time is an opposition debate with her.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 2 August, 1985)

Professor K. K. Tewari: Mr. Chairman, there is not even a single hon. member on the Opposition side!

Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi: Has there been a hijack?

(*L.S. Deb.*, 16 August, 1985)

Shri D. B. Patil: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am in two minds whether to welcome this Bill wholeheartedly or half-heartedly. But I must confess that I am not in a position to welcome this Bill, I have my own reasons for that.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Welcome it with hole in heart.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 26 August, 1985)

Shri A. Charles: The whole House is supporting you.

Shri Vasant Sathe: I am thankful to the House. I am sure, the Government will take note of it as also the Labour Ministry.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Even the Upper House is with you.

Shri Vasant Sathe: Yes, this Bill has been passed there unanimously and they supported this idea. I am thankful to them.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: I am not talking of the uppermost House.

Shri Vasant Sathe: When we go there, we will find out. . .

(*L.S. Deb.*, 29 August, 1985)

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee: I surrender my second supplementary to Shri Indrajit Gupta. After all, he is a Joint Secretary of the AITUC.

Mr. Speaker: He has got his name on it. Even if I were to try, I would not have been able to do it.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: She has surrendered her question to him. He will get one question due to him and the other surrendered to him by her.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I ask one or two questions?

Mr. Speaker: मुझे पता है कि आप एक प्रश्न से ही सारा कुछ निकाल लेंगे ।

(I know you can exact everything from one question alone.)

Just as they have three-in-one, we can have two-in-one questions.

Professor K. K. Tewari: Sir, you expunge the word 'surrender'. It bristles with meanings.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee: Why are you objecting to it when you have surrendered everything?

Professor Madhu Dandavate: You got it back!

Mr. Speaker: लेडी के आगे तो सरेंडर करना ही पड़ता है

(one has got to surrender before a lady)

(*L.S. Deb., 23 August, 1985*)

5

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Ottawa (Canada) from 2 to 7 September, 1985. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisted of Shri K. Natwar Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Shri Brahma Dutt, M.P., Shrimati Chandresh Kumari, M.P., Shri C. Madhav Reddy, M.P., Shri Lal K. Advani, M.P., Shri Sat Paul Mittal, M.P. and Shri Tariq Anwar, M.P. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha were Secretaries to the Delegation.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

(a) The contribution of Parliaments to the International Youth Year with particular regard to:

  (i) the full exercise of the right of youth to education, vocational training, work and social security; and

  (ii) the promotion of juridical and other means of combating illicit international drug trafficking, including the preparation of a new convention by the UN Commission on narcotic drugs.

(b) The contribution of Parliaments towards terminating and consolidating the work of decolonization started forty years ago by the United Nations.

The following supplementary item on the agenda was discussed and resolution adopted:

> "The contribution of Parliaments to the search for measures and actions aimed at removing the burden of the foreign debt that weighs on the developing countries."

During the Conference period, meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and Standing Study Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were also held. The Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments also met in Ottawa during that period.

At mid-day on 3 September, 1985, the conference held a ceremony to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

31*st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference*: The 31st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Saskatchewan (Canada) from 2 to 12 October, 1985. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Dr. Jakhar is also the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Other members of the Delegation from India Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Branch were Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; Shri Ramchandra Bharadwaj, M.P.; Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, M.P.; Shri Somnath Rath, M.P.; and Shrimati Maimoona Sultan, M.P.; Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Shri Hashim Abdul Halim Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; Shri P. H. Pandian, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Brij Bhushan Mehra, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Shri B. G. Banakar, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri Guri Raj Tiwari, Deputy Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Natwarlal Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri G. Narayan Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Sardar Tara Singh, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Sheikh Chand Mohammad, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Hukam Singh, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Uttar Pradesh; Shrimati Vidya Stokes, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Rajendra Prasad Shukla, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri K. C. Joseph Government Chief Whip, Kerala; Professor Shiva Chandra

Jha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shri Mangat Ram Sharma, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly; Shri Grosswell Mylliemngap, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Meghalaya; Shri E. Thungjamo Ezung, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Prasanna Kumar Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Shri W. Angou Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly and Shri Dorji Tshering Bhutia, Minister of Public Works Department, Government of Sikkim also attended as Delegates of their respective State Branches of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Dr. P. N. Hazarika, Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shri K. S. Singri Gowda, Secretary, Karnataka Legislature and Shri V. Verma, Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha also attended the Conference as Secretaries from State CPA Branches in India.

The following subjects were considered at the Conference:—

1. The United Nations: How can the United Nations be strengthened to enable it to preserve peace and promote Disarmament?
2. Trade and Development Assistance: What special obligations does membership of the Commonwealth imply?
3. The Gleneagles Agreement on sporting contacts with South Africa; Can Gleneagles be enforced without violating individual rights?
4. Agricultural prices, production and distribution: What must be done to relieve and prevent famine?
5. Educational mobility in the Commonwealth: What can be done to enhance educational opportunities throughout the Commonwealth?
6. The Drug Problem: What can the Commonwealth do to curb drug abuse?
7. The Decade for Women: Past achievements and future challenges for women in Public life.
8. The Image of the Parliamentarian: What can be done to improve the standing of the politician in the eyes of the public?
9. Electoral Law and Practice: Discussion of the recommendations of the CPA Study Group.

10. The debt crisis and international currency fluctuations: What can be done to stabilize the global economy?

All the members of the Delegation actively participated in the discussion on various subjects in plenary/paner sessions and the contribution of the Indian Delegation was widely appreciated.

Conference of Presiding Officers: The 51st Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Lucknow on 26 and 27 October, 1985. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference presided. Almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India as also the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha attended the Conference.

At the outset, the Chairman of the Conference paid rich and glowing tributes to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and recalled her services to the nation and indeed the whole world. The following resolution moved by the Chairman was unanimously adopted by the Conference:—

"This Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India mourns the loss of one of the greatest Indians of the 20th Century. Indira Gandhi was a leader not merely of India but of the whole world. Future generations all over the world, rising above the tumult of the present, will look with love and gratitude at the magnitude and splendour of her achievements.

It is due to her tireless energy that we in India are moving into the era of self-reliance with hope and confidence in what we are and what we shall be able to do for ourselves and the whole world.

Indira Gandhi championed the cause of the down-trodden and the weak, the oppressed and the anguished and the maimed and the disabled. Her services to the cause of world peace, disarmament and a just international economic order will be a golden chapter in world history.

She gave of her best to the service of India and the Indian people with sublime passion; indeed she became a symbol of their dreams and hopes for a great and happy future.

We, the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, pay our humble tribute to her memory and rededicate ourselves to fulfil her noble mission."

Thereafter, the Presiding Officers stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Conference discussed the following points of the agenda:—

(1) *The Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act*, 1985: The desirability of framing uniform rules by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures under paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule on the lines of the rules framed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

2. *Committee System*: Consideration and adoption of Report of the Committee of Presiding Officers on "Committee System".

3. *Oath or Affirmation by Members*: How long a member, duly elected to the Assembly and notified as such by the Election Commission under Section 73 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, can continue without making and subscribing an Oath or Affirmation under article 188 of the Constitution?

4. *Committee of Privileges*: Whether a Minister should be appointed as Chairman of the Committee of Privileges?

5. *Suspension of Member*: Should the Speaker have the power not only to name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof, but also to suspend him from the service of the House for a specified period?

Annual General Meetings of the Society of Clerks-at-the-Table in Commonwealth Parliaments: The annual general meetings of the Society of Clerks-at-the-Table in Commonwealth Parliaments were held at Saskatchewan from 7 to 10 October, 1985. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the meetings and presented the keynote paper on "Recruitment and Training of Parliamentary Staff".

Conference of Secretaries: The 32nd Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Lucknow on 25 October, 1985. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Chairman of the Conference presided. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Secretaries of almost all the State/Union Territory Legislatures in India attended the Conference.

After the welcome speech by Shri Bhal Chandra Shukla, Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal addressed the Conference.

The Conference discussed subjects of parliamentary and administrative interest.

Symposium on "Legislators: their Duties, Conduct and Responsibilities": A Symposium on "Legislators: Their Duties, Conduct and Responsibilities" was held in Vidhan Bhavan, Lucknow on 28 October, 1985.

Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference of Presiding Officers, presided and delivered the opening address. The inaugural address was delivered by Shri Vir Bahadur Singh, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Presiding Officers of State/Union Territory Legislatures in India, M.Ps, M.L.Cs and M.L.As from Uttar Pradesh participated in the Symposium.

Indian Parliamentary Delegations Abroad

Parliamentary Delegation to Mongolia: On the invitation of the Great Peoples' Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, visited Mongolia from 15 to 18 October, 1985. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Shri Basudeb Acharia, M.P., Shri R. M. Bhoye, M.P., Shri Shripati Mishra, M.P., Shri S. B. Ramesh Babu, M.P., Shrimati Krishna Sahi, M.P. and Shri Indradeep Sinha, M.P. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Parliamentary Delegation to France: On the invitation of the Parliament of France, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, visited France from 3 to 8 November, 1985. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Shri Sushil Chand Mohunta, M.P., Shri Akshay Panda, M.P., Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, M.P., Dr. B. L. Shailesh, M.P., Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, M.P. and Shrimati Usha Thakkar, M.P., Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Parliamentary Delegations from Abroad

Visit of Speaker of the Citizens' Majlis of Maldives: In response to an invitation from India, His Excellency, Mr. Ibrahim Shihab, Speaker of the Citizens' Majlis of Maldives, accompanied by Mr. Abdul Azeez Yoosuf, Under Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of Maldives and a member of the Citizens' Majlis visited India from 4 to 11 August, 1985.

On 6 August, 1985, he called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha. A meeting between the visiting Speaker of the Citizens' Majlis and members of our Parliament was held on the same day. The Speaker, Lok Sabha also hosted a banquet in his honour on the same day.

Besides Delhi, they also visited Madras, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Visit of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius: His Excellency Mr. Chattradhari Daby, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Jagdish Goburdhun, MLA visited India from 15 to 23 August, 1985 as our guests. They called on Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 20 August, 1985. Dr. Jakhar hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. Besides Delhi, they also visited some places of historical, cultural and industrial interest, *viz.* Agra, Srinagar and Bombay.

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training

During the period 1 July to 30 September, 1985, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

Orientation Programmes for new members of the Eighth Lok Sabha: Two Orientation Programmes for new members of the Eighth Lok Sabha were organised at (i) Shimla from 2 to 6 September, and (ii) at Ooty from 23 to 28 September, 1985. These were attended by 12 and 25 new members respectively.

The programmes were intended to provide opportunities to new members to discuss and analyse various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures and familiarise themselve more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions. The Programmes, in short, endeavoured to assist new members to face with

confidence and ease the onerous tasks, responsibilities and challenges of their job and to become more effective parliamentarians.

The programme held at Shimla was inaugurated by Shri V. N. Gadgil, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and that held at Ooty was inaugurated by Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptullah, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The welcome remarks at Shimla were made by Shri Om Mehta, Honorary Adviser and Shri Vir Bhadra Singh, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh and those at Ooty were made by Shri Om Mehta, Honorary Adviser.

Inaugural Addresses were followed by discussions on various subjects such as "Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature", "Duties of Members vis-a-vis the Speaker", "Role of the Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition and Whips", "Parliamentary Questions", "Parliamentary Customs, Conventions and Etiquettes", "The Legislative Business", "Financial Business", "Information Management for Legislators" "Privileges of Parliament and Members", "Financial Committees", "Parliamentary Committees other than the Financial Committees", and "How to be an Effective Legislator?".

The discussions were initiated by some Central Ministers, Speaker of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Deputy Chairman of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, senior Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Officials.

The members actively took part in the deliberations and sought clarifications on various parliamentary processes and procedures from the speakers.

A set each of the scripts|background notes on the subjects discussed in the programmes was supplied to each participant for advance study.

Courses for Probationers|Officers of All India Central Services: Four Appreciation Courses on parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau, viz. the Third Appreciation Course for I.P.S. Probationers—15 to 19 July, 1985; the 20th Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Director, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary in the Ministries|Departments of Government of India—22 to 26 July, 1985; the Seventh Appreciation Course of Section|Desk Officers of the Government of India—30 July to 2 August, 1985; and the Ninth Appreciation Course for Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Probationers—8 to 14 August, 1985.

Courses for Professors|Lecturers of Universities: The Bureau has embarked upon the programme of co-ordinating the organisation of Model Parliaments at the national and local levels. The programme, which covers university students and non-student youths, is aimed at developing interest among them in parliamentary institutions.

For this purpose, four Appreciation Courses for Professors|Lecturers of various Universities|Colleges and one Appreciation Course for Youth Co-ordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras—each of four days' duration—were organised during July-August, 1985 with a view to equip them with necessary know-how and expertise so that Model/Youth Parliaments are organised on uniform pattern in their respective Universities|Colleges|Kendras all over the country.

Training Course for Officers of State Legislature Secretariats: Second Training Course for Sergeants-at-Arms, Marshals and Watch and Ward Officers of State Legislatures was organised from 19 to 30 August, 1985.

Study visits: The Bureau also organised three one-day Study Visits for, among others, (i) a group of teachers and students from Japan and (ii) a batch of teachers and students from Bahrein.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Alleged misleading of the House by the Prime Minister: On 23 July, 1985, immediately after the Question hour, several members sought clarifications from the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi regarding certain remarks made by him about Emergency at a Press Conference on 7 July, 1985. Clarifying the position, the Prime Minister, *inter alia* stated that he was asked a very specific question. The first part of the question was whether he thought the Emergency proclaimed in 1975 was correct to which he had replied in the affirmative. He reiterated that it was a correct step and that he stood by that statement. Regarding the second part of the question that if conditions similar to 1975 were to repeat themselves, would he do the same thing, he said he had answered that it was highly unlikely that any given set of conditions could repeat themselves, but if conditions did occur that required Emergency to be proclaimed he would not hesitate to proclaim Emergency.

On 24 July, 1985, Professor Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri S. Jaipal Reddy and Indrajit Gupta, members, gave separate notices of a question of privilege against the Prime Minister stating that the transcript of the Press interview was not in conformity with the statement made in the House by the Prime Minister on 23 July, 1985. The members contended that the House was deliberately misled by the Prime Minister, which amounted to a breach of privilege of the House.

On 24 July, 1985, when the members sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) observed that he had carefully gone through the notices given by Professor Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri S. Jaipal Reddy and Indrajit Gupta together with the transcript of the Prime Minister's Press Conference and the clarification given by him in the House the other day. He felt that after the clarifications given by the Prime Minister, there was hardly anything substantial which might need further comment and the matter be closed.

Publishing expunged portions of proceedings of the House by a newspaper: On 24 July, 1985, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) observed that during the last session, Professor K. K. Tewari had given notice of a question of privilege against the *Indian Express* for publishing in its Bombay issue of 10 May, 1985, a news item carrying the name of a member of Rajya Sabha which had been specifically kept out of the proceedings of the House dated 9 May, 1985, under the Speaker's direction. He further observed that the editor of the newspaper to whom the matter was referred had expressed deep regret for the inadvertent and unintentional lapse and had also explained the circumstances under which the name appeared in the news item in the Bombay edition of the *Indian Express*, even though the same had been kept out from the news item published in its Delhi edition. The Speaker felt that in view of the apology and expression of regret for the lapse, the matter might be treated as closed. He, however, called upon the Press to be more circumspect and careful while reporting the proceedings of the House.

Alleged attributing of motives to members by a Minister in the House: On 29 July, 1985, while replying to the supplementary questions to a Starred Question regarding rise in sugar price, the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies (Rao Birendra Singh) stated, *inter alia* that a strange phenomenon was then being noticed that whereas everything imported was liked by people in general, imported sugar was not liked by them. Everything foreign was good but imported foreign sugar was not good, whereas the fact remained that that sugar was purer and more sweet than the indigenous sugar, he added. Some members then interrupted the Minister by stating: "No. It can't be". The Minister thereupon stated that any hon. member who did not accept that fact, was trying to help the industrial lobby and was trying to help the sugar magnates and traders.

Professor Madhu Dandavate, a member, gave notice of question of privilege the same day against the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies for allegedly attributing motives to members while replying to the Question in the House.

On 1 August, 1985, the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies stated that on 29 July, 1985, while answering supplementaries to Starred Question No. 85 regarding 'rise in sugar prices', he had made certain remarks to which objection was taken by some members. He had then categorically said that there was nothing like imputation of motive to any hon. member. He added that if some hon. members still felt dissatisfied he was sorry to have given occasion for it.

The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.

Throwing of some papers on the floor of the House and shouting from the Visitors' Gallery: On 30 July, 1985, the Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Thambi Durai) observed that as the House was aware that at about 12.00 noon the same day, a visitor calling himself N. Devasahayam, son of Shri Solomon, threw some papers on the floor of the House and shouted from the Visitors' Gallery. The Watch and Ward Officer took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. He further observed that the visitor had made a statement and had expressed regret for his action, besides begging pardon for the same. The Deputy Speaker said that he had brought that to the notice of the House for such action as the House might deem fit.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri H. K. L. Bhagat) moved the folowing motion which was adopted by the House:

> "This House resolves that the person calling himself N. Devasahayam, son of Shri Solomon, who threw some papers at about 12.00 noon today on the floor of the House and shouted from the Visitors' Gallery and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.
>
> This House further resolves that in view of the unqualified regret expressed by him, he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

Assaulting an ex-member by a member of Rajya Sabha in the Central Hall: On 8 August, 1985, Chaudhary Mohammed Shafi, an ex-member of Lok Sabha was assaulted by Shri Ghulam Rasool Mattoo, a member of Rajya Sabha, in the Central Hall.

On 9 August, 1985, when several members sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) observed that Shri Mattoo would himself apologise and regret in the Upper House and in the Lok Sabha Shri Kabuli would apologise to the House on behalf of Shri Mattoo and his party.

Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli, a member, then stated*, *inter alia* that the incident that took place in the Central Hall the other day was very painful and regrettable and that his party, National Conference, did not agree with whatever was done by its members Shri Ghulam Rasool Mattoo. He said that the dignity of the Central Hall and the Parliament should be maintained at all cost. He regretted for the excess committed by the member of his party. He added that so far as Shri Mattoo was concerned, he was a member of Parliament and he and Chaudhary Mohammed Shafi both belonged to his State. Chaudhary Sahib was an old freedom fighter and his party had great respect for him... He urged Chaudhary Mohammed Shafi not to be sentimental about the unfortunate incident. He expressed regret and anguish on the incident on behalf of Shri Mattoo and on behalf of his party and requested for the matter to be treated as closed.

The matter was then treated as closed.

On the same day, Shri Ghulam Rasool Mattoo, expressing regrets on the incident in Rajya Sabha, recalled the incident in which he and Chaudhary Mohammed Shafi were involved. He said that Chaudhary Shafi had made certain very objectionable remarks at which he was provoked. However, he expressed his regrets for the same.

The Chairman (Shri R. Venkataraman) then observed that in the highest tradition of the House of Elders, the matter was closed.

Making an important announcement by the Prime Minister outside the House while the House was in session: On 16 August, 1985, Professor Madhu Dandavate, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against the Prime Minister (Shri Rajiv Gandhi) for allegedly making an announcement regarding Assam accord outside the House when the House was in session, while addressing the nation on 15 August, 1985.

---

*Original in Hindi.

On the same day, Professor Dandavate sought to raise the matter in the House and stated on a point of order that the entire text of the Memorandum of Settlement regarding Assam had appeared in the Press, apart from the announcement that was made at Red Fort, because, there the Prime Minister had only made the statement that an accord had been arrived at. But pursuant to that, the full text had appeared. He further stated that the House could not be taken so lightly,....and added that on 1 May, 1959, Shri Feroze Gandhi had got the issue settled on the floor of the House by the then Speaker that whatever be the situation, it was always better that when the House was in session, important policy pronouncements must come before the House. He, therefore, requested the Home Minister to avoid that in future and requested the Speaker to see that the dignity of the House was maintained. He further stated that it was not a ritual but was the right and the dignity of the House.

The Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) then observed that Professor Dandavate had not raised the issue as a matter of privilege; he had just pointed out certain things. He further observed that that was a very special case, and that he himself was there at the Red Fort function the other day. The agreement was reached at 2.45 a.m. and it was a very good sort of news for the whole nation. He felt that the Prime Minister would have failed in his duty if he did not report to the supreme body, that is, the whole nation. He, however, noted that the text was not released by the Government, as he had ascertained from the Home Minister that the full text was not released by the Government. If that had been done, then he would have taken notice of that, the Speaker added.

Making policy announcements by a Minister outside the House while the House was in session: On 16 August, 1985, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) observed that on 13 August, 1985, Professor Madhu Dandavate had given notice of a question of privilege against the Minister of Finance and Commerce, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, for allegedly making policy announcements outside the House on 10 August, 1985, regarding the steps to boost exports in response to demands by representatives of trade and industry at an Open House discussion. He further observed that the Minister in his comments had, *inter alia* stated that the Open House discussions had no fixed agenda and representatives of industry and trade were free to raise any points that they deemed appropriate. The Minister had thereafter responded to some of the points raised during the discussion. He had said that that was not a forum for making policy

announcements, but that was a forum primarily for taking administrative decisions which could be taken on the spot. The Minister had also stated that the announcements made by him were either within the framework of existing policies or dealt with as on-going schemes or related to purely administrative and procedural matters within the competence of various authorities.

The Speaker noted that it was well established that no privilege of the House was involved if statements on matters of public interest were not first made in the House. It was, however, a matter of propriety that when the House was in session, so far as possible, important decisions should first be announced in the House. He ruled that if for some reason, like the House not being sitting on that date and important development taking place between the sittings of the House and necessitating a public announcement, earliest opportunity should be taken to bring the whole matter to the notice of the House.

The Speaker was of the opinion that in the instant case no breach of privilege of the House was involved. It would have, however, been more appropriate if the relevant announcements were first made in the House. That was particularly important because they involved financial implications. He added that in any case earliest opportunity should have been taken to inform the House fully in regard to those matters. He, therefore, urged the Hon. Ministers to take care that those aspects were kept in view in future.

Rajya Sabha

Distorting the proceedings of the House by A.I.R. and Doordarshan: On 12 August, 1985, the Chairman (Shri R. Venkataraman) observed that on 29 July, 1985, Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya gave notice of breach of privilege against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Directors of A.I.R. and Doordarshan for allegedly distorting the proceedings of the House on 15 July, 1985, wherein the Prime Minister had referred to the support given by Shri Charan Singh to the Emergency. He further observed that Shri Malaviya had averred that even though the Prime Minister did not refer to any letter having been written by Shri Charan Singh in support of the Emergency, the A.I.R. and the Doordarshan in their transmissions at 9 and 10 p.m. respectively had stated that Shri Charan Singh had also sent a letter supporting the Emergency. This, according to Shri Malaviya, was

done with the intention of deliberately misleading the public regarding Shri Charan Singh.

The Chairman noted that after verification of the facts, the matter was taken up with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Vithal N. Gadgil, who in his comments had admitted that the A.I.R. and the Doordarshan misconstrued the Prime Minister's observations on 25 July, 1985, and that Shri Charan Singh's name was inadvertently included amongst those who had written letters to the former Prime Minister supportina the Emergency. Shri Gadgil had, however, disclaimed any intention to lower the prestige of Shri Charan Singh. The Minister had also drawn attention to the fact that in the very same English and Hindi news bulletins, the media did broadcast Shri Charan Singh's denial. The Chairman, therefore, felt that no further action was necessary. He expressed the hope that the House would agree with him that the whole matter should be closed and called upon the mediamen to be careful in reporting the proceedings of the House.

Making policy announcements by a Minister outside the House while the House was in session: On 19 August, 1985, the Chairman (Shri R. Venkataraman) observed that on 12 August, 1985, Shri Lal K. Advani raised, with his permission, a question of breach of propriety allegedly committed by the Minister of Finance and Commerce, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, by making certain policy announcements outside the House on 10 August, 1985, when the House was in session. Shri Advani had referred to various rulings from the Chair and the established convention and practice in that behalf. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy had also lent support to the contention of Shri Advani saying that the particular announcements of the Minister outside the House were important policy statements.

The Chairman further observed that Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had, thereafter, clarified the position. He had stated that the two important announcements—one regarding abolition of minimum export price (MEP) on tea and the other regarding the extension of the International Prices Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) to certain other alloys did not amount to policy statements. He had contended that those were administrative decisions. Insofar as abolition of MEP on tea was concerned, he had stated that that was an administrative decision taken to respond to the international market situation. Regarding the IPRS, it had earlier been adopted as a matter

of policy, and its extension to other alloy steels was an administrative decision, and not a policy decision. The Minister had stated that there was no impropriety in making those announcements outside the House.

The Chairman noted that subsequently he received a detailed note from the Minister giving the background as well as the gist of announcements made. He felt that the Minister held Open House discussions with the representatives of trade and industry on 10 August, 1985, in New Delhi. There was no fixed agenda and the representatives of trade and industry were free to raise any points that they deemed appropriate. The Chairman noted that as per practice, the Minister was to respond to some of the points raised during the discussions on the spot, and that he was given to understand that the Open House discussion was not a forum for making major policy announcements. It was a forum primarily for taking administrative action on the spot. The Minister had announced his decisions on several points such as abolition of MEP on tea, extension of IPRS to alloys, steel, etc., creation of a separate Export Promotion Council for electronic goods and computer software, creation of a separate division in the Ministry of Commerce to take care of services sector, constitution of a task force to review the duty drawback, reduction of bonding charges of export-oriented units, etc. which were in the nature of removing procedural irritants and bottlenecks in the export endeavour.

The Chairman ruled that it was well established that no privilege of the House was involved if statements on matters of public interest were not made first in the House. However, it was a breach of propriety for a Minister to make a policy statement outside the House of Parliament while it was in session. He noted that Kaul and Shakdher in their volume. *'Practice and Procedure in Parliament'* had correctly summarised the rulings in both Houses of Parliament in the following words:

> "It has also been held that policy statements should first be made on the floor of the House, when the House is in session, before releasing them to the Press or the Public. But Ministers cannot be prohibited from making statements outside the House if such statements are not contrary to the declared policy of the Government."

The Chairman observed that the question at issue was whether the announcements made by the Minister for Finance and Commerce either amounted to an announcement of a new policy, change

in policy or were contrary to declared policy. Taking the announcement of abolition of MEP on tea, he noted that there was a change in the effective rate of duties to cope up with the trends in external markets and no question of policy was involved in that. Similarly, the extension of IPRS to a few more commodities did not involve any question of policy. He, therefore, ruled that there had been no breach of accepted proprieties involved in the announcements made by the Minister for Finance and Commerce in the Open House discussion.

The Chairman also noted that the Minister had further contended that those were administrative decisions and, therefore, no breach of propriety was involved in the instant case. Such a broad proposition was not warranted by the earlier rulings of Parliament. The Chairman felt that it was conceivable that some administrative decisions might involve either a change or infringement of an existing policy and might have to be made first in the House. He added that it was not necessary to rule on that point as he had already held that the impugned announcements by the Minister of Finance and Commerce were not statements of policy. For the foregoing reasons, he therefore, held that no breach of propriety was involved in the announcements made by the Minister for Finance and Commerce outside the House on 10 August, 1985.

. *Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik:* .....Why has the Government ignored women population in the country? Half of the country's weavers are producing low priced sarees.

Now, I would like the Hon'ble Minister to clarify certain points regarding cotton growers. Many members have already spoken on this point. The cotton growers do not get any benefit.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Ask the Hon. Minister why he is mill chauvanist.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 20 November, 1985)

.7

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Adoption of a resolution during discussion: On 19 August, 1985, during discussion on the racial riots in South Africa affecting the people of Indian origin, the House agreed to adopt a resolution on the suggestion made by a member. Accordingly, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, moved a resolution at the conclusion of his speech, which was adopted by the House unanimously.

Permission to a member to resume unfinished speech on coming late: On 23 August, 1985, when Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait was called to resume his unfinished speech on the motion for consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (PMB), which he had started on 9 August, 1985, he was not present in House and arrived there a few minutes later. The Deputy Speaker observed that as Shri Banatwalla had informed that Shri Sait would come late, Shri Sait was being permitted as a special case to speak. Shri Sait, therefore, resumed his speech after a member had already spoken.

The Lok Pal Bill referred to Joint Committee after suspension of proviso to rule 74: In the List of Business for 28 August, 1985, the Lok Pal Bill, 1985, introduced on 26 August, 1985, was included for consideration and passing. When the item came up, the Speaker observed that in view of a large number of amendments tabled by the members and after taking into consideration the Press comments regarding the contents of the Bill, he had consulted the Leaders of Opposition Groups and the Government about the next course to be

adopted in regard to the Bill. He noted that as a result of consultations, an opinion had been formed that the Bill might be referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament. The Speaker, accordingly asked the Minister of Law and Justice to bring forward an appropriate motion to that effect before the House, who in reply stated that the necessary motion would be brought before the House at about 16.00 hours that day. The Speaker, however, did not agree for a general discussion on the Bill at that stage as suggested by some Opposition members. Therefore, the next item on the agenda was taken up. At about 16.00 hours, the Minister of Law after suspension of proviso to rule 74 moved the motion for reference of the Lok Pal Bill, 1985 to the Joint Committee, which was adopted by the House without discussion.

Introduction of new Ministers to the House in absence of Prime Minister: On 18 November, 1985, after the obituary references and before the Question Hour, the Speaker called the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to introduce new Ministers to the House as the Prime Minister was on tour abroad. On objection being taken by certain members that in accordance with the well-established convention, the Prime Minister should introduce them to the House, the Speaker observed that the Prime Minister had gone abroad in national interest and read out his communication addressed to him explaining why his visit to Oman was necessary. He further observed that there were precedents when in certain exceptional circumstances, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had introduced the new Ministers to the House. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs then introduced the newly-appointed Ministers to the House.

Carrying of 'kirpan' in the House is permissible: On 19 November, 1985, soon after a newly-elected member (Shri Tarlochan Singh Tur) had made affirmation in the House, another member (Shri Ram Nagina Misra) on a point of order enquired whether carrying of an arm like *kirpan* in the House by a member was permissible. The Speaker thereupon observed that the *kirpan* was not an arm or a weapon; it was just a religious symbol which had the sanction of the Constitution.

Discussion on admissibility of notices of Calling Attention disallowed: On 22 November, 1985, immediately after the Question Hour, a member (Shri S. M. Bhattam) referring to various notices tabled by him, suggested that as and when the members tabled notices of Calling Attention etc., they might be informed whether the same had been accepted or not. The Speaker, thereupon observed

that the notices of Calling Attention etc. were not discussed in the House and that the members could see him in his Chamber in this regard.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Appointing a day for presentation of budget by Governor not necessary if a new ministry has taken over: The modified annual financial statement was to be presented to the House on 26 June, 1985, but subsequently it was decided by the Government to present it on 2 July, 1985, and it was accordingly presented to the House by the then Chief Minister Shri Madhavsinh Solanki who was also the Finance Minister on that date. The general discussion on the budget was to start on 8 July, 1985. But, meanwhile the Chief Minister, Shri Madhavsinh Solanki had resigned and a new ministry headed by Shri Amarsinh Chaudhary had been formed. On 8 July, 1985, the Finance Minister of the new ministry made a statement in the House in the beginning informing that the new ministry had adopted the modified annual financial statement presented to the House by the Finance Minister of the previous ministry and, therefore, it continued to be before the House and the House might proceed with its discussion. At that stage, a point of order was raised by a member that under the rules the Governor had to appoint a day for the presentation of the budget and that even if the new ministry had adopted the budget presented by the previous ministry it should be presented anew and, therefore, the Governor should have appointed a day for its presentation but he had not done so and, therefore, the budget could not be discussed on that day. The Speaker ruled out the point of order but declared that a detailed ruling giving reasons for rejecting the point of order would be given later.

On 12 July, 1985, while giving his detailed ruling, the Speaker referred to a past precedent when the statement of supplementary expenditure for 1963-64 was presented to the House on 9 September, 1963, by the old Ministry and a new ministry had been formed on 19 September, 1963. The supplementary demands were discussed on 30 September, 1963, and on 1 October, 1963, and the supplementary appropriation bill was passed on 4 October, 1963. The Speaker referred to another precedent in which the budget for 1975-76 for the State of Gujarat which was presented to Parliament on 5 March, 1975, when there was President's Rule in the State, in that case the vote on account taken for a period of five months, was adopted by

the Ministry which was formed after general elections held in the State in June 1975 and a statement to the effect that the budget which was presented to Parliament was adopted by the new ministry was made in the House on 30 June, 1975 by the then Chief Minister who was also the Finance Minister. The Speaker, therefore, observed that it was for the new ministry to present a new budget or to adopt the budget already presented by the previous ministry and when the ministry adopted the budget already presented by the previous ministry, it was obvious that it exercised this right and, therefore, it was not necessary for the Governor to appoint a day for the presentation of the budget and, therefore, the point of order was rejected.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: If cancer is detected in time, only then it can be prevented.

Shri Khurshid Alam Khan: I would assure the Hon. member that it is not cancer, but it is *amrit* ....

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No interruptions please; the Minister is not yielding.

(L.S. Deb., 20 November, 1985)

8

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 July to 30 September 1985)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE

Election and nomination to Rajya Sabha: Shri V. Narayanasami of Congress (I) was elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Pondicherry on 27 July.

Shri Salim Ali, well-known Orithologist, was nominated to Rajya Sabha on 3 September.[1]

Cabinet reshuffled: The Union Council of Ministers was expanded and reconstituted on 25 September with the induction of three Cabinet Ministers, ten Ministers of State and three Deputy Ministers. The Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Rao Birendra Singh and Minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers, Shri Veerendra Patil and three Ministers of State, namely, Sarvashri Chandra Shekhar Singh and Bir Sen and Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar were dropped from the Ministry. The Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri Ashok Gehlot, had resigned (a day earlier on 24 September). There was also a major reorganisation of Ministries and Departments. President, Giani Zail Singh administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new Ministers. Shri Girdhar Gomango who could not take oath that day was sworn in as Deputy Minister on 27 September. The allocation of portfolios among the Ministers was as follows:

1 *Times of India*, 28 July 1985 and *Hindustan Times*, 4 September, 1985.

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister: *Defence, Environment and Forests, Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension, Planning, Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development, Space and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge)*; Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao: *Human Resources Development;* Shri S. B. Chavan: *Home Affairs;* Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh: *Finance;* Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury: *Programme Implementation;* Shri Abdul Ghafoor: *Urban Development;* Shri Asoke Kumar Sen: *Law and Justice;* Shri B. R. Bhagat: *External Affairs;* Shri B. Shankaranand: *Water Resources;* Shri Bansi Lal: *Transport;* Shri Buta Singh: *Agriculture;* Shri H.K.L. Bhagat: *Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism;* Shri K. C. Pant: *Steel and Mines;* Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai: *Health and Family Welfare;* Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari: *Industry;* and Shri Vasant Sathe: *Energy.*

Ministers of State (Independent Charge):

Shri Khurshid Alam Khan: *Commerce;* Shri K. P. Singh Deo: *Food and Civil Supplies;* Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma: *Petroleum and Natural Gas;* Dr. (Shrimati) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai: *Welfare;* Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha: *Communications;* Shri T. Anjiah: *Labour;* and Shri V. N. Gadgil: *Information and Broadcasting.*

Ministers of State:

Shri Ajit Panja: *Planning;* Shri Arif Mohd. Khan: *Department of Power;* Shri Arun Nehru: *Department of Internal Security;* Shri Arun Singh: *Department of Defence Research and Development;* Shri Chandulal Chandrakar: *Department of Rural Development;* Shri Dalbir Singh: *Urban Development;* Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad: *Parliamentary Affairs;* Shri H. R. Bhardwaj: *Law and Justice;* Shri Jagdish Tytler: *Department of Civil Aviation;* Shri Janardhan Poojari: *Finance;* Shri K. Natwar Singh: *Department of Fertilizers;* Shri K. R. Narayanan: *External*

Affairs; Shri Madhavrao Scindia: *Department of Railways;* Shrimati Margaret Alva: *Departments of Youth Affairs and Sports and Women's Welfare;* Shri M. Arunachalam: *Department of Industrial Development;* Shri P. A. Sangma: *Department of States;* Shri R. K. Jaichandra Singh: *Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals;* Shri Rajesh Pilot: *Department of Surface Transport;* Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha: *Department of Mines;* Shri Shivraj Patil: *Science and Technology and in the Departments of Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space and temporary charge of Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension;* Shri Sitaram Kesri: *Parliamentary Affairs;* Shri Sukh Ram: *Department of Defence Production and Defence Supplies;* Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: *Department of Education and Culture;* Shri Yogendra Makwana: *Department of Agriculture and Co-operation;* and Shri Z. R. Ansari: *Environment and Forests.*

Deputy Ministers:

Shri Girdhar Gomango: *Welfare;* Shri S. Krishna Kumar: *Department of Family Welfare;* and Shri P. Chidambaram: *Department of Textile in the Ministry of Commerce.*[2]

Elections to Lok Sabha: Elections to the 13 parliamentary seats from the State of Punjab were held on 25 September. Akali Dal won seven seats while Congress (I) got the other six[3].

AROUND THE STATES

Assam

Resignation by Ministers: Seven Ministers of State resigned on 30 September from the Council of Ministers.[4]

Bihar

New Chairman: Shri Arun Kumar was unanimously elected Chairman of the Legislative Council on 5 July.[5]

2 *Indian Express*, 25 September, 1985 and *Statesman*, 26 and 28 September, 1985.

3 *Tribune*, 26 September, 1985 and *Hindustan Times*, 28 September 1985.

4 *Hindustan Times*, 1 October, 1985.

5 *Tribune* 6 July, 1985.

New Deputy Speaker: Shri Shiv Nandan Paswan of Lok Dal was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 30 July.[6]

Resignation by Minister: The Minister of State for Road Construction, Shri Amrendra Mishra tendered his resignation from the Council of Ministers on 1 August.[7]

Resignation by Deputy Chairman: Shri Wali Rahmani, Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council resigned from his post on 8 August.[8]

GUJARAT

New Chief Minister: Shri Amarsinh Chaudhary was sworn in as Chief Minister by the Governor, Shri B. K. Nehru on 6 July following the resignation of Shri Madhavsinh Solanki. A ten-member Ministry headed by the Chief Minister was sworn in on 7 July.[9]

KARNATAKA

New Deputy Speaker: Ruling Janata Party member, Shri Lakshmi Narasimahaih was elected Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 8 August.[10]

MANIPUR

Expansion of Ministry: Four Ministers of State, namely, Sarvashri Mayanglambam Babu Singh, Abdul Matlib, H. T. Thungam and N. G. Luikang, were sworn in on 14 September.[11]

PUNJAB

General elections: Elections to the 117-member Legislative Assembly were held on 25, September. The Akali Dal (L) got an absolute majority by winning 73 seats out of 115 which went to the poll. The Congress (I) secured 32 seats. The seats won by other parties were: BJP—4; CPI—1; Janata Party—1 and Independents—4. The elections in two constituencies were countermanded.[12]

6. *Hindustan Times*, 31 July 1985.
7. *Ibid*, 3 August, 1985.
8. *Indian Express*, 9 August, 1985.
9. *Free Press Journal*, 7 July 1985 and *Times of India*, 8 July, 1985.
10. *Statesman*, 9 August, 1985.
11. *Times of India*, 15 September, 1985.
12. *Ibid*, 8 September, 1985, *Tribune* 26 September, 1985 and *Hindu*, 28 September, 1985

Constitution of new Assembly: On 29 September, the Election Commission issued a notification constituting the new Legislative Assembly. Earlier, President's rule which was promulgated on 6 October, 1983, was revoked.[13]

New Ministry: A six-member Akali Dal (L) Ministry, headed by Shri Surjit Singh Barnala was sworn in by the Governor, Shri Arjun Singh on 29 September. The allocation of portfolios was as follows:

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, Chief Minister: *Home, Vigilance, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Co-operation and Information and Public Relations among other subjects;* Shri Balwant Singh: *Finance, Excise and Taxation and Industries;* Shri Amrinder Singh: *Agriculture and Forests, Rural Development and Panchayats;* Shri Sukhjinder Singh: *Education, Cultural Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs;* Shri Basant Singh Khalsa: *Health and Family Welfare, Social and Women Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes;* Shri Major Singh Uboke: *Revenue and Rehabilitation and Defence Services Welfare.*[14]

Tripura

Resignation by Minister: The Labour Minister, Shri Biren Dutta resigned on 4 September on health ground.[15]

Appointment of new Minister: Shri Samar Choudhary, Chief Whip of CPI-M legislature Party, was inducted into the Cabinet on 6 September.[16]

Uttar Pradesh

New Deputy Speaker: Shri Trilok Chand of the Lok Dal was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 5 September.[17]

New Ministry: Shri Veer Bahadur Singh was sworn in as the Chief Minister by the Governor, Shri Mohammed Usman Arif Khan

13 *Free Press Journal*, 30 September 1985.

14 *Indian Express*, 30 September, 1985 and *Free Press Journal*, 1 October, 1985.

15 *Statesman*, 5 September, 1985.

16 *Hindustan Times*, 7 September, 1985.

17 *Ibid*, 6 September, 1985

on 24 September, following the resignation of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari on 23 September. Shri Singh formed his Ministry on 25 September by inducting nine Cabinet Ministers and seven Ministers of State. The new Ministers were:

Cabinet Ministers:

Sarvashri Arun Kumar Singh, Narendra Singh, Baldeo Singh Arya, Lokpati Tripathi, Shyam Surat Upadhyaya, Sibte Razi, Sunil Shastri and Sanjay Singh and Shrimati Swarup Kumari Bakshi.

Ministers of State:

Sarvashri Hukum Singh, Zafar Ali Naqvi, Om Prakash Richhariaya, Shiva Balak Pasi, Manpal Singh and Gauri Shankar and Shrimati Padma Seth.[18]

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

BANGLADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: On 3 July, seven Ministers, three Ministers of State and one Deputy Minister were inducted into the Ministry by the President, Mr. H. M. Ershad. Four new Ministers and two Deputy Ministers were inducted on 2 August.[19]

BELGIUM

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister, Mr. Wilfried Martens submitted his Centre-Right Government's resignation on 16 July to King Bandowin after the Liberal Party walked out of the coalition.[20]

BOLIVIA

Election of New President: Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro was re-elected President on 5 August for the fourth term on a vote by the country's new Congress.[21]

18 *Times of India*, 24 September 1985, *Indian Express*, 25 September, 1985 and *Statesman*, 26 September, 1985.

19 *Indian Express*, 4 July, 1985 and *Times of India*, 3 August, 1985.

20 *Free Press Journal*, 17 July, 1985.

21 *Ibid.*, 5 August, 1985.

EGYPT

New Prime Minister: The President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak named Mr. Ali Lotfi as Prime Minister on 5 September, succeeding Mr. Kamal Hassan.[22]

GREAT BRITAIN

Cabinet reshuffled: In a Cabinet reshuffle on 2 September, Mr. Douglas Hurd was appointed as new Home Secretary in place of Mr. Leon Bri Han who was made Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. On 6 September, a former Journalist, Mr. Richard Tracy was appointed new Sports Minister[23].

GUYANA

New President: Former Prime Minister, Mr. Desmond Hoyte took over as the new President on 6 August, following the death of Mr. Forbes Burnham. Later, Mr. Hoyte appointed Mr. Hamilton Green as the new Prime Minister.[24]

New Vice-President: Mrs. Viola Burnham, widow of Late President, Mr. Forbes Burnham, was named one of the four Vice-Presidents.[25]

IRAN

Election of President: Mr. Ali Khamenei was re-elected President with 85 per cent of the votes cast in the elections, held on 16 August. He was installed on 4 September by the country's spiritual leader, Mr. Ayatollah Khomeini.[26]

JAPAN

Polls declared unconstitutional: On 17 July, the Supreme Court declared the December 1983 general elections as unconstitutional because of disparities in vote value but ruled that the Government of Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone could stay in power.[27]

---

22 *Tribune*, 6 September, 1985.

23 *Times of India*, 3 September, 1985 and *Tribune*, 8 September, 1985.

24 *Indian Express*, 7 August, 1981.

25 *Hindustan Times*, 19 August, 1985.

26 *Hindustan Times*, 21 August, 1985 and *Hindu*, 6 September, 1985.

27 *Indian Express*, 19 July, 1985.

NIGERIA

New President: On 27 August, Major General Ibrahim Babangida was named the new President following the overthrowing of the 20-month old military Government, headed by Maj. Gen. Mohammad Buhari in a bloodless *coup* which was led by Brig. Josho Bogaoro. On 29 August, Maj. Gen. Babangida named a 28-member council, consisting of senior military and police officers to help him in governing the country.[28]

PANAMA

New President: The First Vice-President, Mr. Eric Arturo De Valle took over as President on 28 September, following the resignation of Mr. Ardito Barletta.[29]

PERU

New Prime Minister: The Prominent economist, Mr. Luis Alva Castro was nominated, on 21 July, as the Prime Minister by the President-elect, Mr. Alan Garcia.[30]

Swearing-in of President: The President-elect, Mr. Alan Garcia was sworn-in on 28 July.[31]

SINGAPORE

Election of President: Mr. Wee Kim Wee elected as the fourth President on 30 August in place of Mr. Devan Nair who resigned in March last. He was sworn in on 2 September.[32]

SWEDEN

General elections: On 16 September, Prime Minister, Mr. Olof Palme was re-elected for a three-year term in the parliamentary elections. His Social Democratic Party won 159 seats in the 345-seat Riksdag (Parliament) and his ally, Swedish Communist Party got 19 seats.[33]

---

28 *Times of India*, 28 and 30 August, 1985.

29 *Indian Express*, 29 September, 1985.

30 *Tribune*, 22 July, 1985.

31 *Statesman*, 29 July, 1985.

32 *National Herald*, 31 August, 1985 and *Hindustan Times*, 3 September, 1985.

33 *Statesman*, 18 September, 1985.

UGANDA

New President: The Uganda armed forces Chief, Mr. Tito Okello was sworn-in on 29 July as the new Head of State, following a military *coup* on 27 July in which President, Mr. Milton Obote was overthrown. The new military rulers suspended the Constitution and foreign exchange transactions, dissolved Parliament, closed the borders and warned civilians to remain indoors as looting intensified in Kampala.[34]

New Prime Minister: Mr. Paulo Muwanga who was Vice-President and Defence Minister under the ousted President, Mr. Milton Obote, was sworn in as Prime Minister on 1 August. Later, on 25 August, the Finance Minister, Mr. Abraham Waligo was sworn in as Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Muwanga.[35]

U.S.S.R.

New President: Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko was unanimously elected President on 2 July by the 1,500 deputies of the country's Parliament. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze was appointed new Foreign Minister to succeed Mr. Andrei Gromyko.[36]

New Prime Minister: Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov became the new Prime Minister on 27 September, following the resignation of Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov on health grounds.[37]

ZIMBABWE

General elections: In the first post-independence elections held in the first week of July, Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) party got a massive mandate by winning 63 seats in the House of Assembly out of 79 for which voting was held. The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo secured 15 seats.[38]

34 *Free Press Journal*, 28 July, 1985; *Times of India*, 29 July, 1985 and *Hindustan Times*, 30 July, 1985.

35 *Times of India*, 2 August, 1985 and *Indian Express*, 26 August, 1985.

36 *Hindu*, 3 July, 1985.

37 *Indian Express*, 28 September, 1985.

38 *Keesing's Contemporary Archives*, August, 1985.

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

THIRD SESSION

The Eighth Lok Sabha which commenced the Third Session (Monsoon Session) on 23 July 1985 was adjourned *sine die* on 29 August, 1985. A brief resume of the discussions held and other business transacted during this period is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Crash of Air India Jumbo Jet: Making a statement on 23 July, 1985 the Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri Ashok Gehlot informed the House that an Air India Boeing 'Kanishka' operating on Montreal-London-Delhi-Bombay route with 329 persons on board including 22 crew members crashed on 23 June. 1985 in the Atlantic Ocean, about 185 nautical miles south-west of Shannon (Ireland). Search and rescue operations were initiated immediately but no survivors were found. A high-level team led by the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, proceeded to London and Cork early on the morning of 24th June, 1985 to gather information connected with the accident, including recovery of wreckage particularly the Black Box. to supervise relief and rescue operations and to make arrangements for identification and disposal of dead bodies. In all, 131 bodies could be recovered from the sea. Facilities were provided by Air India and Indian Airlines for carriage of the dead bodies free of cost to the destinations indicated by the next of kin of the deceased.

Shri Gehlot stated that foreign governments namely British, American, Canadian and the Irish had actively participated in the search and rescue operations. With the help of a French Cableship, Leon Thevenian, hired by India, the Cockpit Voice Recorded and the Flight Data Recorder also known as the Black Box, was recovered from a depth of more than 6,000 feet and had been brought to India for examination and analysis. The Government of India

had appointed a sitting Judge of Delhi High Court assisted by five assessors, as a Court to investigate into the causes of the accident and the Court was expected to submit its report by 31 December, 1985.

Shri Gehlot said that the Government had initiated a thorough review of security arrangements at the airports. He assured the House that no effort would be spared to ensure the safety of the travelling public.

Earlier, expressing heart-felt sympathy to the members of bereaved families, the Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar said that 23 June, 1985 would go down as a 'tragic day in the history of Civil Aviation'. The news of 'air crash at sea', killing all the 329 innocent lives, was received by the world at large with great shock and sorrow, he added. Members, thereafter, stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Report on 'Aspects of Black Economy in India': Making a statement on 23 July, 1985, the Minister of Finance and Commerce, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh informed the House that as per the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of the Seventh Lok Sabha calling upon the Government to attempt an estimate of black money for formulating appropriate policies, the Government had entrusted the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in June 1982 to study the extent of unaccounted income in the country. The report submitted by the Institute in March 1985 released to the Press in June 1985 for encouraging a public debate on the subject so that the consequential suggestions could be considered for draw ing up a 'Long Term Fiscal Policy'.

The statement of the Minister was a subject-matter of discussion in the House on 22 August, 1985. Raising the discussion, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee suggested various measures to fight the evil of black money, which included demonetisation of 100-rupee note, streamlining the tax enforcement machinery, production of low-cost and mass-consumption goods in the public sector and State trading in essential commodities.

Replying to the two-day discussion on 23 August, 1985, in which 23 other members* participated, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh maintained that qualitative over-proportion of black money was

*Other members who took part in the discussion were; Sarvashri Y. S. Mahajan, Virdhi Chander Jain, M. Subha Reddy, G. L. Dogra, Sharad Dighe, Amal Datta, Narain Chand Parashar, Birender Singh, R. Annanambi, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Vijay N. Patil, Thampan Thomas, Ajay Mushran, Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, Manoj Pandey, G. S. Rajhans, A. Kalanidhi, Chintamani Jena, Anadi Charan Das, Mankuram Sodi, Narayan Choubey, Giridhar Gomango and Kumari D. K. Tharadevi.

causing concern to the Government. He informed the House that the special courts for economic offences would be made much more effective and the recommendation made in the report that the onus of proof should be placed on the tax-evaders, would be examined in consultation with the Law Minister. An integrated Economic Intelligence Bureau would keep a tab on economic offences and the Government would apply the rod to deal with the tax evaders firmly. He maintained that the mixed economy concept would continue to be followed with commanding heights of economy in the hands of public sector and clarified that there was no provision to take over agriculture, which was in the private sector. The Government, he informed, would soon come up with a proposal to cut wasteful expenditure and were taking administrative measures to stop smuggling physically besides bringing an indirect tax reform by next year. Referring to a suggestion of floating more bearer bonds to mop up black money, Shri Singh said that the Government would consider all aspects of the problem before coming to any conclusion.

Prime Minister's visit abroad: The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 21 to 26 May, Bangladesh on 2 June, and to Egypt, France, Algeria, the United States of America and Geneva in Switzerland from 5 to 18 June, 1985. Making a statement on the subject on 23 July, 1985, the Prime Minister, said that his visit to Soviet Union had helped further strengthen the friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation that existed between the two countries. He had several meetings with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and had also met Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the then Foreign Minister who had now become the President of the Soviet Union and other leaders. Two agreements, one on Economic and Technical Cooperation providing Soviet participation in some important projects included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly in power, coal and petroleum sectors and the second agreement on main directions of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between India and U.S.S.R. upto 2000 A.D. had been signed. His programme included a visit to a public function in Moscow organised by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-India Friendship Society where the Lenin Peace Prize had been awarded posthumously to the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Shri Gandhi stated that his visit to Bangladesh was to express India's sincere sympathy to the Government and the people of that country over the devastation and loss they had suffered as a result of cyclone. In Cairo, he had an in-depth exchange of views both on international and bilateral matters with President Hosni Mubarak and there was an agreement on the need to co-operate closely with each other and to remain in touch on the West Asia questions. In Algeria, he had extensive discussions with the Algerian President and it was agreed to set up an institutionalised system of annual exchanges between the two Foreign Offices alternatively in Algiers and New Delhi.

Shri Gandhi said that his visit to France had proved to be very useful and had reinforced the foundation for a more dynamic bilateral relationship. Two accords, one on the setting-up of an Indo-French Centre for Promotion of Advanced Research in India and the other for French assistance in the conversion of urban wastes into energy, and de-pollution of the Ganga River had been signed. He had also inaugurated the Festival of India there.

Shri Gandhi further stated that his visit to the United States provided an opportunity to exchange ideas with President Reagan on major international issues and also on matters of immediate concern to India, like reports of Pakistan's plans to produce nuclear weapons and the activities of some terrorist elements. During his programme, he had inaugurated the Festival of India, which had been dedicated to the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In Geneva, he was accorded the privilege of addressing the International Labour Organisation, where he reiterated India's commitment to ameliorating the condition of her workers in both the organised and the unorganised sectors and urged greater action on the part of I.L.O. in the service of unorganised workers all over the world.

Training to Indian terrorists in a mercenary school in Alabama: Raising a discussion on 24 July, 1985, Shri Shanti Dhariwal urged the Government to take up the matter with the Government of United States of America to close down mercenary schools in America, which were imparting training to terrorists.

Replying to the discussions on 29 July, 1985 in which 13 other members* participated, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Khurshid Alam Khan, at the outset, said that

* Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Vishnu Modi, Zainul Basher, N. Venkata Ratnam, G.G. Swell, Banwari Lal Purohit, Saifuddin Chowdhary, K.K. Tewari, B.K. Gadhavi, Ram Bahadur Singh, Narain Chand Parashar and Ajay Mushran, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

there should be no place for terrorism in a democracy or in a civilised society. India could not subscribe to the view of the U.S. Administration that schools for mercenaries were working within legal framework of that country and had asked the U.S. Administration to enact additional legislation if it was needed to close down the schools or control their training activities. He referred to increasing acts of international terrorism causing concern to international community and pointed out that it was the duty and responsibility of all the countries concerned to curb terrorism with strong hands. But in certain countries over-indulgence had been shown to terrorists and extremists. India had lodged strong protests with UK, Canada and West Germany and made it clear that India would not compromise on this matter. Regarding the double standards adopted by Pakistan in the matter of trial of hijackers, Shri Khan indicated that hijackers from any country were terrorists and they should be dealt with accordingly.

Memorandum of Settlement regarding Punjab: Making a statement on 24 July, 1985 on the Memorandum of Settlement regarding Punjab signed by himself and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal the same day, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced that the settlement would bring to an end a very difficult period through which the country had passed and would strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. The settlement, covering every facet of the Punjab problem provided compensation to those innocent persons killed in agitation or any action after 1 August, 1982; right to enrol in the army on the criterion of merit; rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army; extension of jurisdiction of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission to cover the disturbances in November at Bokaro and Kanpur; formulation of an All India Gurudwara Bill; existing special courts to try only cases relating to waging war and hijacking and disposal of all other pending cases through ordinary courts; reference of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution to the Sarkaria Commission in so far as it related to Centre-State relations, protection of minorities and promotion of Punjabi language. In the case of territorial claims, the settlement provided that the Capital Project Area of Chandigarh would go to Punjab and a Commission would be constituted to determine the specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The principle of contiguity and linguistic affinity with the village as a unit would be the basis of such determination. The Commission would be required to give its findings by 31 December, 1985 and the actual transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and areas in lieu thereof to Haryana would, simultaneously, take place on 26 January, 1986.

The Government would also appoint another Commission to consider other claims and counter-claims for re-adjustment of the existing Punjab-Haryana boundaries. On the sharing of river waters, the settlement said that the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan would continue to get as much water as they were using from the Ravi-Beas system as on 1 July, 1985. The claims of Punjab and Haryana on the share of remaining waters would be referred to a tribunal presided over by a Supreme Court Judge and the decision, to be given within six months, would be binding on both the parties. The construction of SYL Canal would also be completed by 15 August, 1986.

Later, making a statement on 22 August, 1985 on constitution of a Commission on Punjab issues, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan informed the House that the Government had appointed a Commission consisting of Justice K. K. Mathew, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India to determine the specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab, which should go to Haryana, in lieu of Chandigarh. The Commission would apply the principles of contiguity and linguistic affinity with the village as a unit for such determination and might also take into consideration such other relevant factors and would submit its recommendations by 31 October, 1985.*

Anti-reservation agitation and communal incidents in Gujarat: Making a statement on 29 July, 1985, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan informed the House that as a result of an agreement reached on 18 July, 1985 between Akhil Gujarat Vali Mahamandal and Akhil Gujarat Navranchna Samiti on the one hand and the State Government of Gujarat on the other, the five-month old anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat had been withdrawn by those organisations. The agreement *inter alia* provided that 18 per cent enhanced reservation quota would not be implemented under any circumstances till a national consensus was reached. He added that the existing 10 per cent quota for Backward Classes due to expire in March, 1988 would be reviewed by a Commission consisting of one sitting and two retired High Court Judges by 1987 and a Judicial Commission would enquire into the violence and other disturbances in the State since February 1985 and would submit its report within a period of six months. The communal situation in the State, Shri Chavan stated, had remained disturbing since March

* The tenure of the Commission was subsequently extended by one month, *i.e.*, 30 November, 1985. *See National Herald*, 1 November, 1985.

this year and had been mostly witnessed in Ahmedabad and Baroda. The State Government, he informed the House, was fully seized of the situation and was contemplating a series of measures to bring the situation under control. In that connection, the Chief Minister had already announced the possibility of imposing a punitive tax in the areas habitually prone to communal violence. Appreciating the conciliatory moves taken by the State Government, Shri Chavan appealed to all sections of the society and political parties to act in such a way as to bring normalcy there.

Steep rise in prices: Raising a discussion on the subject on 1 August, 1985, Professor Madhu Dandavate said that the 1985-86 budget had an adverse impact on the prices. Increase in taxes, deficit financing and pressure of black money roll on the economy had led to inflationary pressure. He asked the Government to take radical steps including demonetisation of currency to end the menace of black money and also to evolve an integrated economic policy to take control of the price situation. Participating in the discussion, Dr. Datta Samant demanded strict implementation of the Essential Commodities Act against the offenders and called for strengthening of the consumer movement in the country.

Resuming the discussion on 2 August, 1985, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that price hike was the inevitable fallout of the new budgetary philosophy of the Government.

Replying to the discussion in which 30 other members* participated, the Minister of Finance, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh maintained that inflationary situation would be within manageable limits, if the monsoon was quite favourable. The inflation rate during 12 months ending July 1985, he indicated, was below 6 per cent. Regarding increase in wholesale price index, Shri Singh said that fruits, vegetables, gur and khandsari had contributed 71 per cent to the price rise. He contended that there was no impact of budgetary policy or philosophy on sugar and vegetables and the increase in sugar price was due to the gap between consumption and supply. The Government were taking concrete steps to augment the supplies of sugar, improvement in distribution and dehoarding of stocks so that it would be available at Rs. 4.90 per kilo. Dealing

* Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Y.S. Mahajan, Vridhi Chander Jain, Anand Gajapati Raju, Madan Pandey, S. Krishna Kumar, Zainal Abedin, Saleem Shervani, M. Mahalingam, G.S. Rajhans, K.V. Thomas, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Somnath Rath, Ram Pyare Panika, G.S. Basavaraju, Narayan Choubey, Mool Chand Daga, M. Raghuma Reddy, G.L. Dogra, Harish Rawat, A.K. Patel, Manvendra Singh, Chitta Mahata, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Piyus Tirkey, Kali Prasad Pandey, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Thampan Thomas and Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Shrimati Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat and Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

with a demand for expenditure cut, Shri Singh stated that on the non-plan side, defence, interest and subsidy constituted 73 per cent of expenditure and there was hardly any scope for cut in it.

Assam accord: Making a statement on 16 August, 1985, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan informed the House about the signing of an accord on Assam between the Centre and the leaders of All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad. The settlement provided that the 1 January, 1966 would be the base date and year for detection and deletion of foreigners from the electoral rolls in Assam. All those who came to Assam before that date including those whose names figured in the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections would be regularised. The names of foreigners who were found to have come to Assam after 1 January, 1966 till 24 March, 1971 would be deleted from the electoral rolls for a period of ten years from the date of detection. The settlement made it clear that all persons who were expelled from Assam earlier but had re-entered illegally would be expelled. Also, foreigners who had come to Assam on or after 25 March, 1971 would continue to be detected and expelled in accordance with the law. Under the accord, citizenship certificate in future would be issued only by the authorities of the Central Government. The international border would be made secure against future infiltration by erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing at appropriate places, and the law restricting the acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam would be strictly enforced. The Memorandum of Settlement renewed Government's commitment for the speedy all-round economic development of Assam. Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards would be provided to protect, preserve, and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people. The Memorandum said that the Government had agreed to review with sympathy and withdraw cases of disciplinary action against employees in the context of the agitation and would give sympathetic consideration to relax the upper age limit for employment in public services in Assam. A scheme would also be framed for *ex gratia* payment to the next of kin of those killed during the agitation. The Government, Shri Chavan added, would request the Election Commission to ensure the preparation of fair electoral rolls and had agreed to establish an oil refinery in Assam and would render full assistance to the State Government to reopen Ashoka Paper Mill, jute mills and would also set up an I.I.T. in Assam.

Apartheid in South Africa: Making a statement on 19 August 1985, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri

Khurshid Alam Khan informed the House that it was India which first brought the question of racial discrimination in South Africa before the United Nations in 1946. Since then, a powerful international consensus had developed against the racist principles of the *apartheid* system. But it was unfortunate that certain important Western powers with considerable investments in South Africa were not applying economic sanctions against South Africa. Shri Khan said that in an attempt to confuse domestic and international opinion, the racist regime in South Africa had announced a series of cosmetic "reforms" which in no way reduced the rigours of *apartheid* or conferred real rights on the majority. The latest instance of the nefarious efforts of the racist regime 'to divide the oppressed masses' concerned the recent disturbances in the township of Inamda, near Durban in which some 65 people, including a few of Indian origin, were reported to have lost their lives and the Phoenix Settlement set up by Mahatma Gandhi in the 1890s and some buildings associated with Gandhiji were destroyed. There was ample reason to suspect the 'hand of the South African Government and their hired agents' in the disturbances. Shri Khan assured the House that India would spare no efforts in mobilising world public opinion in support of the South African people's just struggle for a better, more equitable and humane order under conditions of full freedom.

The statement of the Minister was a subject matter of discussion in the House on the same day. Raising a discussion, Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma urged the Government to take steps to get Nelson Mandela released through the pressure of world opinion.

In a brief intervention, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi informed the House that India would continue its fight against racialism and colonialism. The struggle in South Africa was not just a struggle of a few million Blacks, but was a struggle for all humanity and the answer to that struggle was freedom for the Blacks in South Africa.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the Government of South Africa was an outlaw in the international community.

Replying to the discussion in which 13 other members* participated, Shri Khurshid Alam Khan said that India had always been

* Other members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri S.M. Bhattam, G.G. Swell, Hannan Mollah, Edurado Faleiro, S. Jaipal Reddy, P.J. Kurien, Zainul Basher, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Somnath Rath, Harish Rawat, Raj Kumar Rai, G.S. Rajhans and Ram Swarup Ram.

supporting the cause of the African people in every international forum and extended moral, material and diplomatic support to the recognised liberation movements of South Africa and had also contributed to the various UN Funds to help the victims of *apartheid*. While India and all the non-aligned countries had suggested comprehensive mandates, some of the Western countries, who had got lot of investment in South Africa, had been using their veto power. India hoped that in future veto power would be used judiciously for the purpose for which it had been created. The House, thereafter, adopted the following resolution moved by Shri Khurshid Alam Khan:

"This House unanimously resolves—

(1) To condemn the inhumane policy of *apartheid* of the racist regime of South Africa;

(2) To denounce the attempts of the South African Authorities to divide the African, Asian and other peoples of South Africa struggling for their fundamental rights;

(3) To appeal to all the freedom loving forces of the world to remain united in the struggle against *apartheid*;

(4) To call upon governments to impose effective and comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

(5) To call for the unconditional release of the brave patriot Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters;

(6) To continue to extend all support to the freedom struggle of the people of South Africa and to espouse their cause in all relevant international forums;

(7) To call upon the forthcoming NAM Ministerial meeting at LUANDA and the fortieth commemorative Session of the UN to redouble efforts to secure the liberation of the people of South Africa from the unmitigated crimes of apartheid; and

(8) To call upon the people of Indian origin in South Africa to continue their struggle in solidarity with their African brethren in their common cause against apartheid".

Obituary reference to Sant Harchand Singh Longowal: Paying rich tributes to Sant Harchand Singh Longowal who was assassinated on 20 August, 1985, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said

on 21 August 1985, that with the assassination of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the nation had suffered a great loss. Santji was a man of faith, transparent sincerity and dedicated for national unity. He stood for communal harmony and brotherhood in Punjab. With his ultimate sacrifice, Santji had joined the long line of martyrs from Sikhs and from Punjab, who had given their lives for India and for India's unity and integrity. Shri Gandhi said that Santji had shown tremendous courage and came forward and signed the Memorandum of Settlement with the Government. The true tribute to Santji's martyrdom, he said, was for all sections in the country to rise for Santji's cause which was basically communal harmony, unity and integrity of the country.

Joining in the tributes, Shri C. Madhav Reddy said that Santji was a great soul, a great patriot and was dedicated to the cause of peace and Sikh-Hindu unity. Shri Amal Datta said that the Sant showed an exemplary courage in signing the accord which ushered in an era of hope for peace and stability in Punjab. Shri P. Kolandaivelu said that Sant Longowal made a Magna Carta in the history of Punjab by bringing a peace settlement with the help of the Prime Minister. Professor Madhu Dandavate said that Sant Longowal was dedicated to peace and communal amity and he wanted the solution of the problem within the framework of India's Constitution. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that Santji would always be remembered for strengthening the forces of unity, peace and communal amity.

Other members who paid eloquent tributes included Sarvashri K. P. Unnikrishnan, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Amar Roypradhan, N. V. N. Somu, A. K. Patel, and Piyus Tirkey, Shrimati Akbar Jahan Abdullah, and Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari.

The Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, in his tributes said that Punjab had lost an outstanding leader and the country a brave fighter for the cause of communal harmony and peace. Dr. Jakhar called upon all to re-dedicate to the solemn resolve of keeping India united and to ensure that independent, democratic and secular polity would never yield to coercion, violence or blackmail by anti-national elements.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, members stood in silence for a short while and, thereafter, the House was adjourned for the day.

On 22 August, 1985 the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha made a statement on the grave tragedy that had taken place in the death of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal in Gurdwara in Sherpur Village, Sangrur district on 20 August 1985. Shrimati Sinha said that despite the presence of Superintendent of Police with a group of commandos and securitymen in plain clothes, Santji was gunned down by terrorists inside the Gurdwara.

Shrimati Sinha also informed the House about the shooting incident at Jalandhar on 20 August 1985, resulting in the death of Shri Khullar, a Congress (I) leader.

The State Government, Shrimati Sinha said, had alerted the concerned authorities in the State to be vigilant and to take necessary steps so that the terrorist activities were curbed and the culprits involved in the two incidents were apprehended.

Elections in Punjab: Making a statement on 23 August 1985, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that electoral process in Punjab had acquired a new national significance and the fundamental issue before the political parties was whether the exercise of free will of the people would be allowed or frustrated and subverted by the forces of extremism and terrorism. The fate of the democratic system in India hinged on the correct response to this question. Shri Gandhi asserted that the main task before all political parties was to face the sinister challenge of terrorism. It was not a matter which party won or lost but the 'lamp of democracy' should not be 'extinguished'. He reiterated that devisive forces should not be allowed to prevail and expressed the hope that the Indian democratic society had the inner strength to close its rank to face the dangers.

B. Legislative Business

*Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Preventive) Amendment Bill, 1985**: On 7 August, 1985, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the Bill was to replace the Ordinance promulgated to secure the full application of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act 1985 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Earlier, moving a statutory resolution for disapproval of the Ordinanace, Shri C. Janga Reddy expressed apprehension that the law would be misused.

---

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan on 1 August, 1985.

Winding up the discussion in which 11 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan affirmed, that extension of provisions of the Act to Jammu and Kashmir was in no way contrary to the spirit of article 370. Regarding the apprehensions expressed by the members on the misuse of powers given to the State Government, Shri Chavan assured that it would not be misused to curb normal political and trade union activities. The States, he added, had been given clear guidelines to use the provisions of the Act very sparingly and only in cases where it was absolutely essential.

The resolution was negatived and the Bill was passed.

*Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill 1985***: On 16 August 1985, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs and in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan said that the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 brought on the statute book with the object of ensuring uninterrupted maintenance of services, essential for national security and defence as well as for the economy, was to expire on 22 September, 1985 and the Bill sought to extend the life of the Act by five years.

Opposing the Bill, Shri Basudeb Acharia expressed the view that there was no need for bringing such a bill as the provisions were already contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, Shri Indrajit Gupta held that the legislation would be misused to suppress trade unior activities.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 19 August, 1985, Dr. Datta Samant said that the provisions of the Act were not for the benefit of the workmen. He asked the Government not to extend the law.

Replying to the discussion in which 12 other members*** participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan informed the House that barring two or three, all the State Governments in-

---

* Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Raj Kumar Rai, Shanti Dhariwal, V.S. Krishna Iyer, P. Namgyal, Harish Rawat, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, E. Ayyapu Reddy, and Professor N.G. Ranga, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Kumari Mamta Banerjee.

** The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs and in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan on 12 August, 1985.

*** Other members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri G. Vijaya Rama Rao, K.N. Pradhan, Ram Nagina Mishra, Basudeb Acharia, Virdhi Chander Jain, Haroobhai Mehta, Damodar Pandey, G.S. Bamavaraju, Thampan Thomas, Amar Roypradhan, Amal Datta and Shrimati Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

cluding Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka wanted extension of the provisions of Essential Services Maintenance Act for another five years. The Bill was not contrary to the fundamental rights and only those areas of private sector dealing with essential services would be brought under the purview of the Act. Allaying the apprehension expressed by a member on misuse of powers by police officers, Shri Chavan informed that guidelines were being issued to see that the powers were exercised only by officers of a particular rank.

*Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1985**: On 19 August 1985 moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the Bill sought to restrict the operation of Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act by keeping only very serious offences relating to waging war and hijacking, so that only these offences could remain triable by the Special Courts and cases relating to all other offences could become triable by ordinary courts.

Winding up the brief discussion in which 8 members** participated, Shri Chavan said that the Bill was a sequel to the Punjab accord reached between the Government of India and Shiromani Akali Dal.

The Bill was passed.

*Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1985****: On 22 August, 1985 moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri A. K. Sen said that the Bill to increase the maximum number of Judges of Supreme Court to 26 had been brought on the recommendation of Supreme Court itself.

Winding up the brief discussion in which 11 members***** participated. Shri Sen maintained that delay in judgements must be overcome. The disposal rate had also to be matched with the increasing rate in the institution of cases which had gone up enormously both in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts.

The Bill was passed.

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan on 16 August, 1985.

** Members who participated in the discussion were : Sarvashri N. Venkata Ratnam, N. Tombi Singh, Shantaram Naik, Amal Datta, Harish Rawat, Ram Pyare Panika, V.S. Krishna Iyer and K. Ramachandra Reddy.

*** The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri A.K. Sen on 19 August, 1985.

**** Members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri K. Ramachandra Reddy, Shyam Lal Yadav, Somnath Rath, Amal Datta, Jagannath Rao, K.R. Nesarajan, D.K. Naikar, S. Jaipal Reddy, Mool Chand Daga, Vijay Kumar Yadav and Kali Prasad Pandey.

Judges (Protection) Bill 1985:* On 23 August 1985 moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H. R. Bhardwaj said that the Bill sought to confer immunity to the Judges against any criminal or civil action or proceedings while acting in their official or judicial capacity and were based on the 104th Report of the Law Commission.

Winding up the brief discussion in which 8 members** participated, Shri Bhardwaj maintained that every Judge had to do both judicial and administrative duties. Even functioning on administrative side the Judge had to be protected so that he could do his duty fearlessly.

The Bill was passed.

C. The Question Hour

In all, 13,504 notices of Questions (9,669 Starred, 3,726 Unstarred and 109 Short Notice Questions) were received during the Session. Out of these, 471 Questions were admitted as Starred and 4,985 as Unstarred including 10 Questions which appeared through Supplementary List of Questions. One short Notice Question was also admitted during the Session. 12 Starred and 92 Unstarred Questions were deleted/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: Each list of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions except that of 1, 2, 12, 13 and 20 August, 1985 which contained 21 Questions each and that of 16, 19 and 23 August, 1985 which contained 22 Questions each. The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were either postponed or transferred Questions. On an average, 7 Questions, per sitting, were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions orally answered was 12 on 23 August, 1985 and minimum number was 3 on 26 and 31 July, 1985.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all, 60 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these, 6 notices were admitted and 5 were discussed on the floor of the House. The sixth was put down in the list of Business but could not be taken up because of the absence of the member concerned from the House.

---

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj on 22 August, 1985.

** Members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri H.A. Dora, Shanteram Naik, Amal Datta, K.V. Thomas, Thampan Thomas, Mool Chand Daga, G.M. Banatwalla and G.S. Rajhans.

D. Obituary References

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Moharsingh Rathore, Jamilur Rahman and Lalit Maken, all sitting members; Sarvashri Somchandbhai Manubhai Solanki, Khagendranath Dasgupta, Gangacharan Dixit, Laxmi Das. Vinodbhai Sheth, Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar. Jadunath Kisku and Banarsi Das, Chowdhry Pratap Singh Daulta, Haji Lutfal Haque and Shrimati Savitri Nigam, all ex-members; Shri P. S. Khaparde and Professor Yashwant Rai, both members of the Provisional Parliament and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, President, Shiromani Akali Dal. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Session*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Session on 23 July 1985 and adjourned *sine die* on 29 August 1985. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. Discussions

Reported training to Indian terrorists in the United States: On 25 July 1985, Shri N. E. Balaram called the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the reported training in arms, explosives etc. given to Indian terrorists in a mercenary school in Alabama in the United States of America and the action taken by the Government in the matter.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan said that the mercenary training school was the Recondo School in Alabama, USA run by Mr. Frank Camper where four extremist supporters of Khalistan had reported for a training course in November 1984. The Government's concern at the training given to the extremist elements had been conveyed to the United States in operational and diplomatic meetings at various levels with the State Department in USA. The publicity given to the Camper School had led to considerable concern in the USA and the Senate Sub-Committee on Terrorism, headed by Senator Delton, was reportedly thinking of investigating the whole matter. The Indian Embassy in Washington was

* Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

also in touch with the Senate Sub-Committee. The US position was that these were not terrorists' training schools but mercenary schools giving regular military type of training and that such schools conformed with State Laws. They were examining how a Federal law could be better applied to regulate such schools. The Government had raised this matter forcefully with the US authorities, the Minister said.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister said that India condemned terrorism of any kind in any shape because there was no place for terrorism in a civilised society. Since terrorism had become an international danger, he called upon the international community to make efforts to eradicate, if not totally, at least minimise terrorism so that the lives of the people were safe. He added that terrorism had to be taken very seriously at the international level. Meanwhile, all Indian Missions had been advised and alerted that they should keep in touch with these developments and inform this country, the Minister concluded.

Erection of barbed-wire fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border: On 1 August 1985, raising an Half-an-Hour Discussion regarding erection of barbed-wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border, Shri Jaswant Singh said that he was given an assurance in the House by the then Home Minister almost two years back that once the monsoons were over, the Government would undertake work on that. Work was started, but on protest, it was discontinued at the stage of carrying out a survey for the setting up of pillars to enable the barbed-wire fencing to be erected. The member wanted to know by when the Government would complete the actual erection of the barbed-wire fencing; what steps were being taken for enhancement of the riverine patrol; and what initiative had the Central Government taken with West Bengal, Bihar and Tripura to ensure that there was a comprehensive joint effort made by all these States with the assistance of the Central Government to resolve the issue of illegal immigration. The member concluded with two proposals for consideration, i.e. (i) ordering of a census in Assam and (ii) preparation of a National Register of Citizens based both on the enumeration conducted by the Chief Election Commissioner and the said census.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the respective State Governments had been asked if it was possible to divide the erection work among three or four agencies instead of entrusting the work only to one agency. The survey of the entire area should be conducted first. But in order to

* Other members who participated in the discussion were : Sarvashri Sukomal Sen, Biswn Goswami, Virendra Verma and Kalpnath Rai.

make some kind of a start at least in some very vulnerable areas in Assam, the Government proposed to start that work provided all the three agencies completed their survey work and prepared the estimates. Thereafter, simultaneously, the barbed-wire fencing work could also be started. The Minister assured the members that the Government was serious about taking up the work of barbed-wire fencing. It was not possible to give any firm date as to when the work was going to be completed. After the monsoon was over, all the three agencies had been asked to take up the survey and, thereafter, start the work.

Steep rise in prices of essential commodities: On 6 August 1985, Shri Shankar Sinh Vaghela, initiating the discussion under rule 176. said that price rise was not the problem of any party, but it related to the life of the common man who was suffering very much on account of steep rise in prices of essential commodities. During the last few months, when it was the reign of a Government which worked faster, there had been unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities. There seemed to be no respite from the rising prices in near future. The fiscal policy of the Government was greatly responsible for price rise. The capital investments in public undertakings were not fetching proportional revenues, rather they were incurring losses. The country had to pay interest and instalments of foreign loans. Seventy per cent of resources were consumed on non-developmental works and only 30 per cent were left for developmental works. It was not enough for speedy growth. The member suggested that the Government should check the rise in prices of essential commodities so as to give relief to the common man.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Rao Birendra Singh said there was no doubt whatsoever that the rise in the wholesale price index during the period from April till 13 July 1985 had been 4.5 per cent. However, this rise in the wholesale price index was the lowest during this period over the last five years. The retail prices differed from place to place even from shop to shop and market to market. Similarly, the rate of inflation as reflected in the wholesale price index during the week ending

* Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Pranab Mukherjee, Nirmal Chatterjee, P.N. Sukul, V. Ramanathan, Jagesh Desai, M.S. Gurupadaswamy, M.M. Jacob, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Minister of Finance and Commerce and Supply, Chaturanan Mishra, Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav, Virendra Verma, B. Satyanarayan Reddy, S.W. Dhabe and Ghulam Rasool Matto and Shrimati Usha Malhotra.

13 July 1985—the annual rate of inflation—was 5.6 per cent. It was also the lowest during the last five years except for 1982.

The Minister informed the House that a decision had been taken and announced by the Finance Minister in the other House that the imported sugar would now be supplied at Rs. 5.20 and not at Rs. 5.40 so that the price of sugar sold through consumer stores in the districts, in the States and in the large towns could be as in Delhi, that is at Rs. 5.50 open, unpacked and at Rs. 5.65 in packs. That was a very reasonable price for sugar. But when the question arose as to how Government could depress the prices, it was a question of demand and supply. Prices were the best incentive for production. If they were artificially depressed, production could not pick up. Production could only increase if the prices were remunerative, particularly for agricultural goods. The Government proposed to take several steps to bring down the prices and they would be maintained at a level where the Indian industry and the farmers kept growing and the consumers also got their supplies at a reasonable price. The Government was also resorting to imports and taking more stringent and stricter action against the guilty persons. There was no cause for worry with the good monsoon that had started, the Minister assured the House.

Black economy in India: On 14 August, 1985, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav raised a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Finance in the Rajya Sabha on 23 July 1985, regarding the report of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy on "Aspects of the Black Economy in India." Initiating the Short Duration Discussion, the member said that the present political set up was mainly responsible for the generation of black money in the country. However, no efforts were being made to cleanse the political set up. Unless this was done, it would not be possible to curb the generation of black money. A strong determination was needed to fight the menace of black money. The Report under discussion had failed to mention the amount of black money being created through political activities and how it could be stopped. He suggested that all the expenditure incurred on conducting elections should be borne by the Government and no individual should be allowed to spend any amount for the purpose of fighting elections, because it tended to generate black money. He also suggested that instead of imposing income tax, a limit on expenditure should be prescribed. The production of luxury goods in the country should be discontinued. One should be made to pay tax if he exceeded the prescribed limit of expenditure. A ban should be imposed on donations to the political parties.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Finance, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that taxes were lowered not because the sole purpose was to do away or deal with black money. That could be one element. There was also an element of having a tax structure that was conducive to growth. There was also an element of the need of revenues for public spending. Buoyancy was an important factor for any tax management. If the country had buoyancy on the one hand and on the other there was plugging of loopholes in evasion through tough and firm implementation, then even with lower taxes, the revenue could be raised to fund development. The main tax payer was the salaried class or public sector. Sizeable portion of the tax revenue came from the corporate sector. So, by raising tax rates, only the salaried class and the public sector were hit. The tax evaders had to be caught, he said. The Government wanted to move from discretionary controls to non-discretionary controls, through customs tariff, credit policies, institutional finance and lending priorities. Through these measures corruption in the quota licensing system could be controlled. In that connection the Government intended to introduce a long-term fiscal policy by September end. The Govenrment wanted to bring about indirect tax reform in the next budget and would do it earlier also if it could. The general pattern would be that raw material customs duty would be lower and the duty on intermediaries would be higher than on finished product and wherever there was indigenous capacity for raw material, protection would have to be given, the Minister stated.

With regard to election expenses, he said that one measure that the Government had taken at the initiative of the Prime Minister, was of making donations by companies public and open. Door-to-door survey was very necessary to take care of those who were escaping the tax net, and for this the Government was going to establish an economic intelligence wing. There was a suggestion about expenditure tax. The Government was already seized of the matter and would bring forward legislations for trimming up the expenditure, the Minister concluded.

B. Legislative Business

The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, 1985: On 5 August 1985, the Minister of Education, Shri K. C. Pant, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that in moving the Bill for the establishment of the National Open University, the Government

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri J.K. Jain, Nirmal Chatterjee, Deba Prasad Ray, Sankar Prasad Mitra, Jagesh Desai Jaswant Singh, Indradeep Sinha, Nand Kishore Bhatt, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Rameshwar Thakur, Parvathaneni Upendra and Dr. Shyam Sunder Mohapatra

was giving expression to its concern for those who were unable to take advantage of the facilities for higher education generally because of the imperative of becoming the earning members of the community at an early stage. It had been generally recognised that the education imparted at present often had no relevance to the knowledge and skills required for various jobs in the employment market. The Open University system would provide a second chance to those who had the initiative and motivation in life to get over their handicaps and disabilities. The Open University system of distance education would be vastly superior to the system of correspondence courses and might, in some areas, prove more successful than the education imparted by some of the regular colleges. The National Open University would provide not only for a large variety of diploma and certificate courses, but also provide on a priority basis, for the award of undergraduate and post-graduate degrees in an increasingly diversified array of courses. There was an enabling provision in the Bill under which it would be possible for the Open University to establish Regional Centres to enable it to give practical shape to the national character, the Minister stated. The House would agree that it was befiting that the National Open University should be named after Shrimati Indira Gandhi who besides being a Prime Minister and a towering world leader was also a person whose life was characterised by a concern for the poor and the disadvantaged and a continuing search for excellence. The idea of establishing a National Open University took shape under the guidance and leadership of Shrimati Gandhi. It was, therefore, appropriate that this University should be named after her. Every effort should be made to see that this institution achieved a level of performance worth of her name, the Minister concluded.

The Minister later replying to the debate on the subject, said that the Government was engaged in the exercise of reviewing the educational policy. Suggestions made by the members in that context were welcome. The UGC was a prime institution of the country. There must be coordination and cooperation between the Open University, other distant education systems as well as between the universities and institutions of higher learning in the country. But at this stage of development, the Open University should be allowed to grow on its own and help in the development of the other open universities which would come up as well as the corresponding courses which were being run by 24 universities. The scope and potential for growth of this University was so enormous that if it was allowed to grow on right lines, the country would get rich dividends for it. The experience of the other countries had been by

and large that the Open University system was less costly than the formal system. If there was a sufficiently large number of students enrolled in the Open University, it would be a more cheaper method of imparting higher education to the students, the Minister remarked.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed on the same day.

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985: On 14 August 1985 Shri Ashwani Kumar moved a resolution for disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (No. 4 of the 1985) promulgated by the President on 5 June, 1985. Speaking on the resolution, the member said that the Bill provided for full application of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. At the time of giving special status to Jammu and Kashmir under article 370, the Parliament had been assured that it was being done for a short period. But there appeared to be no end of that period. The member wanted to know whether the Government had thought over it, and if so, for how long the article would continue to apply to that State. He also called upon the Government to see if the question of application of the article to Punjab was not the real issue behind the terrorist activities going on there. If that tradition was allowed to continue, it would be dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country. The improved situation in Punjab was the result of negotiated settlement. In Jammu and Kashmir also, the Government should go in for negotiated settlement with the leaders who had the public support with them.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs and in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Arif Mohd. Khan, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 provided for qualified application of the provisions of the Act to Jammu and Kashmir State. There was a demand that the Act should be made applicable *in toto* to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. An assurance had been given by the Law Minister on behalf of the Government that steps would be taken for securing the application of the Act *in toto* to that State as early as possible. Accordingly, soon after the passing of the Act, the matter was taken up with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and with the concurrence of that Government, a Presidential Order making the necessary amendments to the Con-

stitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 was issued on 4 June 1985. In view of the urgency of the matter, the President promulgated on 5 June 1985, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance 1985 to secure the full application of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Minister pointed out that the Bill was to replace the Ordinance to secure the full application of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

On 19 August 1985, replying to the debate, Shri Arif Mohd. Khan said that while implementing the provisions of the Bill whatever had been discussed in the House would always be kept in view. He further mentioned that he was not the proper authority to reply to the question as to when article 370 would be deleted from the Indian Constitution. The stand of the Government was that at present it was not considering that issue at all. The purpose of bringing forward the present legislation was to check the activities of those elements which resorted to terrorism and committed various crimes and it was not to be used against political opponents, the Minister assured the House.

Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (No. 4 of the 1985) was negatived.

The Bill was passed on 19 August 1985.

C. The Question Hour

During the Session, 6,768 notices of Questions (6,200 Starred and 568 Unstarred) and 6 Short Notice Questions were received. Out of these, 453 Starred Questions and 2,884 Unstarred Questions were admitted. No Short Notice Question was admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed, 12 Starred and 71 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 19 to 21 Questions. On an average 5.6 Questions were orally answered on the floor of the House, per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 10 each on 16 and 22 August, 1985 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 3 each on 23 and 26 July and 2 August 1985.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the lists of Unstarred Questions was 92 on 6 August 1985 and their maximum number was 201 on 29 July 1985. Their average came to 125.4.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all 14 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and 4 were admitted.

Statements correcting answers to questions: In all 8 statements correcting answers to questions, answered in the House, were made/laid by the Ministers concerned.

D. Obituary References

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Shri Lalit Maken, a sitting member of Lok Sabha, Sarvashri Sitaram Jaipuria, Pitamber Das, Devaprasad Ghosh, Tilok Gogoi, Banarsi Das, Ng. Tompok Singh and Shrimati Savitri Nigam, all ex-members and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, Akali Dal President. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Gujarat Legislative Assembly*

The Second Session of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly commenced on 24 June, 1985 and continued up to 27 July, 1985.

Motion for welcoming the Punjab accord: On 27 July, 1985, a motion, welcoming 'the historical and monumental accord' reached between the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Longowal, President, Shiromani Akali Dal (L) on the Punjab issue, was unanimously adopted by the House.

Obituary references: Obituary references on the sad demise of some ex-Ministers and ex-members were made during the Session. A motion, expressing sorrow to the members of the families of those innocent persons who had lost their lives and expressing sympathy to those who were injured or whose property was damaged during the disturbances in the State in the wake of the anti-reservation agitation and appealing to the people to maintain peace was adopted by the House.

UNION TERRITORIES

Delhi Metropolitan Council**

The Eighth Session of the Delhi Metropolitan Council commenced on 1 July, 1985 with an Address by the Lt. Governor, Shri M. M. K. Wali. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 25 July, 1985.

*Contributed by the Gujarat Legislature Secretariat.

**Contributed by the Delhi Metropolitan Council Secretariat.

Obituary references: Obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Baleshwar Prasad, ex-Lt. Governor of Delhi; Shri Lakshman Madhav Katre, Chief of Air Staff and Shri Hansraj Gupta, ex-Mayor of Delhi. The House also adopted unanimously a resolution expressing its deep anguish and grief over the tragic crash of the Air India plane near Ireland and heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved families and its grief at the death of many innocent persons who had become victims of recent bomb blasts in Delhi. The House observed silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased.

BOOK REVIEWS

Philip Laundy: *The Office of the Speaker in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth*, London, Quiller Press, 1984, pp. 260; £ 19.50

The book is an interesting and useful comparative study of the Speakership in the various Commonwealth Parliaments. It is the only book of its kind and provides an invaluable insight into the evolution and development of this great Office in the widely differing soils. The book is divided into ten chapters—two chapters being devoted to the history, responsibilities and characteristics of the Office of the Speaker in the British House of Commons and the other chapters incorporate the many and varied developments affecting the Office in other Parliaments of the Commonwealth, including also the State Legislatures. The book does not deal with the Presiding Officers of the Upper Houses except by way of some illustrations in the introductory chapter.

Surveying the history of the British Speakership, the author has explained the conduct of the Speaker right from the thirteenth century to the turn of the present century, which spend a period of intense political strife and during which the duties of the Chair continued to be difficult and burdensome. It was during this period that the privileges of the Commons got firmly established and the Office of the Speaker emerged as the politically independent Office. Regarding the responsibilities of the modern British Speakership and the essential characteristics of the Office, the important features highlighted are: once elected, the Speaker sheds his previous political affiliation and he is not normally opposed by political parties in the general election: continuity of the Speakership after consultation between parties is an important convention; and the Office imposes great strains, mainly being denial of public expression of private views and sometimes adverse effect upon health.

Dealing with the Canadian Speakership, the author has noted that although there is no political detachment from the party, the Speaker can boast of a tradition of impartiality which has developed and become refined over the years. Unlike in Great Britain, the Canadian Speakers had regularly been called upon to render highly controversial decisions and resolve procedural impasse and the procedures are in a continuing state of evolution. The prestige and authority which attaches to the Speaker's Office at Ottawa are not reflected at the provincial level. In regard to the live broadcast of proceedings of the Canadian House of Commons (started in 1977 and the rule being that the camera must remain on the member who has the floor), the author has observed that Television has been a major force in bringing to public attention the importance of the Speaker's role and functions (in regulating debate, maintaining order, rendering decisions, imposing descipline, etc.) and thus to a better understanding of the functioning of the parliamentary system. The earlier doubts expressed in this behalf have all been dispalled. This is an area in which we in India have yet to make a start.

In Australia too, there is no political detachment of the Speaker from the party and this is stated to have led to inherent lack of confidence in the impartiality of the Chair. There is an element of continuity, as the tendency is to re-elect the same Speaker in a new Parliament which produces no change of Government. The rules of procedure are very restrictive and favourable to Government, allowing little discretion to the Chair. The proceedings in some of the State Assemblies are at times disorderly and the conduct of the Speaker is frequently assailed.

In New Zealand, which has unicameral Parliament, the Speaker is nominated by the party in power and is changed with the change in Government. He conducts in an impartial manner and is usually well accepted by the Opposition. Some of the ancient practices of Westminster (i.e. Clerk of the House presiding during Speaker's election, Speaker presenting himself for approbation of the Governor-General and to make a formal claim for privileges, etc.) are still followed and the control of the Speaker over staff and parliamentary buildings is only partial. In Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Singapore also, the Speakership is party-oriented but the Speaker does not attend party meetings and is vested with powers similar to those of Westminster. The staff is independent of public service, barring that in Singapore.

In the African Parliaments of the Commonwealth (Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, etc.), which are still in the process of evolution, the customs and procedures continue to be modelled to a great extent on the practices of the Westminster. The powers of the Speaker (to name a member, control over question period, matter of privileges, etc.) are similar to those of his British counterpart. The Speakers, however, do not all view their responsibilities in the same way but adapt to the political circumstances of the country concerned. The importance of the Speakership is widely appreciated and in most Parliaments, the Speaker does not have to be a member of the Assembly. As for the Speakership in smaller nations of the Commonwealth (Guyana, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, Tobago, Fiji, Nauru, etc.), most of the Parliaments have been influenced by British customs and practices. Their standing orders are modelled to a great extent on those of the House of Commons, U.K., with adaptations and modifications of their own time-honoured practices.

In regard to the Indian Speakership, the author has taken note of the successes achieved by President Vithalbhai Patel in asserting the complete independence of the Chair and establishing healthy traditions and of Speaker G. V. Mavalankar in moulding the institution to the requirements of an independent India; procedural innovations made, and authority exercised. However, the author says that greater efforts should have been made to achieve the total detachment of the Speaker from his political affiliation and that though the Speakers Mavalankar, M. Ananthasayanam Ayyanger and Hukam Singh all expressed their support for the principle provided it was coupled with a convention whereby the Speaker's seat would not be contested, they took no active steps to promote it.

It is not the lack of steps but lack of will and agreement on the part of political parties that we have not yet been able to achieve it. The Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India has been concerned with this question since 1951 and pursuant to their resolution to this effect, Speaker Mavalankar, took up the matter with Jawaharlal Nehru but the suggestion did not find favour with the Congress Party. Nevertheless, a convention has firmly developed at the Centre that the Speaker dissociates himself from active party politics. The fact that he himself may have political attachment is not in itself important provided he is able to distinguish between a party allegiance and his duty to Parliament. Fortunately the Lok Sabha has had an illustrious line of Speakers, from Shri G. V. Mavalankar to our present Speaker Dr. Balram Jakhar,

known for their impartiality, tolerance and judgement. The decline in the Office of the Speaker is particularly noticeable in some States where the standard of parliamentary decency has considerably deteriorated, resulting at times into extraordinary situations. However, the Conference of Presiding Officers has gone far towards developing a sense of community and exercising a salutary influence on the proper functioning of the Speakership in the States. The Speaker's Office can and should be depoliticised by common consent without any further delay and a Speaker is enabled to rise above political temptation and maintain his independence and impartiality. The Speaker, for his part, must also function in a manner as to lend powerful support to the strengthening of parliamentary democracy.

The author has also pointed out that the authority of the Indian Speaker is wider than that of any other Speaker in the Commonwealth, including his Westminster counterpart and that he is vested with wide discretionary powers under the rules.

No doubt our Speaker continues to wield great powers of discretion and subjective satisfaction under the rules unlike in other Parliaments of the World. This became necessary in the beginning to ensure smooth and orderly functioning of the House and it was hoped that in course of time the House would gradually take over its legitimate powers and divest the Speaker of his powers of personal and subjective satisfaction given to him under the rules.

The author, with his usual literary flair, has demonstrated that the widely separated Parliaments of the Commonwealth have enough in common to enable comparisons to be made of their essential elements. His treatment of the subject has given the reader a superb picture of the evolution of the high Office of the Speaker. The deeper and wider understanding of the nature of the Speakership that this book provides can be of enormous benefit to students who study in-depth Constitution, parliamentary system and public administration and an invaluable source of information and advice to the occupants of the Chair and Members of Parliament and Legislatures.

—H. S. L. Shakdher

Ian Greer; *Right to be Heard; A Guide to Political Representation and Parliamentary Procedure*, London Ian Greer Associates, pp. 121, £ 10.95.

The book, *Right To Be Heard* deals essentially with the art of political lobbying. It aims at identifying the skills and areas of expertise of this hoary profession. The assumption is that once these have been done, any company, trade association or special interest group can lobby government or engage an expert to do this for them.

The author, a professional lobbyist at Westminster, eulogises the American political system where the professional lobbyist is looked upon as a power to be reckoned with—almost an established figure. But the lobbyist is not much appreciated in Britain.

Thus *Right To Be Heard* fervently pleads for an official status for the professional lobbyist, on the analogy of the United States. The author strongly argues that by permitting professional lobbyist to work in the open and to operate on equal terms with the politician and the civil servant, he can be enabled truly to play the role of bridge-builder between the Government and the governed. The fact that the two-way link between the members of Parliament and the lobbyists actually exists, it is better, the author says, to recognise it openly. This calls for the maintenance of a register of qualified professional lobbyists, who would not only enable the needy clients —companies and interest groups—to verify the credentials of the lobbyists they may want to employ, but would also help the weeding out of many shady or sinister individuals masquerading as professional lobbyists.

The *Right To Be Heard* is designed to encourage businessmen, industrialists and others to approach Ministers, civil servants and members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords when they have something to contribute to the law-making process. The book highlights the valuable role that can be played by the professional political consultant in presenting effectively a case to the right people at the right time.

The book may also serve as a simple guide to those who need to know the working of the Parliament and the Government. It takes the reader through the process of legislation right from the birth of

an "idea" for a new law to its emergence as an Act of Parliament. It offers a bird's eye-view of the whole range of the complex processes of governing under the Westminster model, besides identifying the opportunities for communication with those who govern the people. But anybody anxious to know the true functioning of the British political system would be ill-advised if he were to be content merely with going through the book, *Right to be Heard*. There are ramifications with which the author does not seem to be familiar.

—Professor Hardwari Lal, M.P.

11

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. Books

Abida Samiuddin (ed.); *The Punjab Crisis: Challenge and Response*, (Delhi, 1985).

Anirudh Prasad; *Centre-State Relations in India: Constitutional Provisions, Judicial Review, Recent Trends*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Arun Kumar; *Cultural and Educational Rights of the Minorities under Indian Constitution*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Batra, Satish K.; *Legislative Control over Public Enterprises: A Study of Legislative Committee on Public Undertakings*, 1968—1980, (Jaipur, 1985).

Blake, Robert; *The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, (London, 1985).

Bogdanor, Vemon (ed.); *Parties and Democracy in Britain and America*, (New York, 1984).

Chaudhuri, Valmiki; *President and the Indian Constitution*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Crewe Ivor and Denver, David (ed.); *Electoral Change in Western Democracies: Patterns and Sources of Electoral Volatility*, (London, 1985).

Dummett, Michael; *Voting Procedures*, (Oxford, 1984).

Fisher, Louis; *Constitutional Conflicts between Congress and the President*, (New Jersey, 1985).

Gallagher, Michael; *Political Parties in the Republic of Ireland*, (Manchester, 1985).

Gilmour, C. Edwin; *The American Doctrine of Judicial Review and Contemporary Democratic Theory*, (Ahmedabad, 1984).

Gupta, R. L.; *Electoral Politics in India*, (Delhi, 1985).

Hughes, Steven W. and Mijeski, Kenneth J.; *Politics and Public Policy in Latin America*, (Boulder, 1984).

India, Lok Sabha Secretariat; *Motions and Resolutions in Parliament*, (New Delhi, 1985).

India, Rajya Sabha Secretariat; *Lighter Moments in the Rajya Sabha*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Krishnapuram, R. Mohan; *Sovereignty of Parliament in India*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Nogee, Joseph L. (ed.); *Soviet Politics; Russia after Brezhnev*, (New York, 1985).

Norton, Philip; *The British Polity*, (New York, 1984).

Page, Edward C.; *Political Authority and Bureaucratic Power a Comparative Analysis*, (Sussex, 1985).

Rajalakshmi, V.; *The Political Behaviour of Women in Tamil Nadu*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Rege, M. P.; *Concepts of Justice and Equality in the Indian Tradition*, (Pune, 1985).

Russia, Academy of Sciences: *Constitutional Foundations of Justice in the USSR*, (Moscow, 1984).

Saxena, K. S. and Gupta, Anil (ed); *Indian Democracy; Recent Trends & Issues*, (Delhi, 1985).

Scarman, Lord; *Law Reforms in a Democratic Society*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Singh, M.P.; *Freedom of Trade and Commerce in India*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Siwach, J. R.; *Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics*, (New Delhi, 1985).

Sohoni, S. V.; *The Ombudsman in India*, (Ahmedabad, 1984).

Surya Prakash; *Parliamentary Control over Public Enterprises in India*, (Allahabad, 1985).

Tordoff, William; *Government and Politics in Africa*, (London, 1984).

II. ARTICLES

Bartels, Larry M.: 'Expectations and Preferences in Presidential Nominating Campaigns', *The American Political Science Review*, September, 1985; pp. 804—15.

Blake, L. G.; 'The New Constitution and the Future of the Falkland Islands', *The Parliamentarian*, July 1985; pp. 109—11.

Burton, Ivor and Drewry, Gravin; 'Public Legislation: A Survey of the Sessions 1981-82 and 1982-83', *Parliamentary Affairs*, Spring 1985; pp. 219—52.

Desai, M. V.; 'Right to Information', *Tribune*, 6 September, 1985. (Deals with the Parliament's right to be informed first about the policy decisions).

Evans, Harry; 'Australian Senate: Inquiries into the Conduct of a Judge,' *The Parliamentarian*, July 1985; pp. 115—19.

Forkosch, Morris D.; 'On Perennial Re-examination of the U.S. Constitution', *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, July 1985; pp. 348—50.

Francis, Wayne L.; 'Costs and Benefits of Legislative Service in the American States', *American Journal of Political Science*, August 1985, pp. 626—42.

Francis, Wayne L.: 'Leadership, Party Caucuses and Committees in U.S. State Legislatures', *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, May 1985; pp. 243—57.

Gallagher, Tom; 'Democracy in the Portugal since the 1974 Revolution', *Parliamentary Affairs*, Spring 1985; pp. 202—18.

Greenberg, Joseph and Weber, Shlomo; 'Multiparty Equilibria under Proportional Representation', *The American Political Science Review*, September 1985, pp. 693—703.

Hiok, Lee Boon; 'Non-constituency MPs—A Place for the Opposition in Singapore', *The Parliamentarian*, July 1985: pp. 121—25.

Janezich, Lawrence, J.; 'Televising Legislative Proceedings in the United States' *Canadian Parliamentary Review*, Summer 1985; pp. 6-7.

Kapoor, Coomi; 'New Lok Sabha not so Youthful', *Free Press Journal*, 17 July, 1985.

Kiewiet, D. Roderick and McCubbins, Mathew D.; 'Appropriations Decisions as a Bilateral Bargaining Game between President and Congress', *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, May 1985; pp. 181—201.

Kimminich, Otto, 'National Constitutions from a Juridical Point of View', *Universitas*, Vol. 27, No. 3; pp. 165—74.

Knight, Kathleen; 'Ideology in the 1980 Election: Ideological Sophistication Does Matter', *The Journal of Politics*, August 1985; pp. 828—53.

Krehbiel, Keith: 'Obstruction and Representativeness in Legislatures', *American Journal of Political Science*, August 1985; pp. 643—59.

Lussier, Charles A. and Koester, C.D.; 'Canada's Parliament', *Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin*, No. 3, 1985; pp. 132—42.

McKelvey, Richard D.; 'Sequential Elections with Limited Information', *American Journal of Political Science*, August 1985; pp. 480—512.

Pinto, Marina R.; 'Indian Constitution & Federalism', *The Radical Humanist*, November 1985; pp. 17—22.

Rane, M.A.; 'Judicial Independence in Shambles', *Radical Humanist*, July 1984; pp. 13—24.

Rapoport, Amnon and Golan, Esther; 'Assessment of Political Power in the Israeli Knesset', *The American Political Science Review*, September 1985; pp. 673—92.

Rasumussen, Jorgen S. and McCormick, James M.; 'The Influence of Ideology on British Labour MPs in Voting on EEC Issues' *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, May 1985; pp. 203—21.

Rohde, David W. and Simon, Dennis M.; 'Presidential Vetoes and Congressional Response: A Study of Institutional Conflict', *American Journal of Political Science*, August 1985; pp. 397—427.

Segal, Jeffrey A.; 'Measuring Change on the Supreme Court: Examining Alternative Models', *American Journal of Political Science*, August 1985; pp. 461—79.

Shafruddin, B.H.: 'An Episode of Centre-State Relations in Peninsular Malaysia: The Endau Rompin Case', *The Journal of Commonwealth Comparative Politics*, July 1985; pp. 140—56.

Shell, Donald; 'The British Constitution in 1984; *Parliamentary Affairs*, Spring 1985, pp. 131—49.

Sidlow, Edward I. and Henschen, Beth; 'The Performance of House Committee Staff Functions: A Comparative Exploration', *The Western Political Quarterly*, September 1985; pp. 485—94.

Stackhouse, Reginald; 'Reforming the House', *Canadian Parliamentary Review*, Summer 1985; pp. 8-9.

Strom, Kaare; 'Party Goals and Government Performance in Parliamentary Democracy', *The American Political Science Review*, September, 1985; pp. 738—54.

Tucker, Harvey J.: 'Legislative Logjams: A Comparative State Analysis', *The Western Political Quarterly*, September 1985; pp. 432—46.

Ulmer, S. Sidney; 'Governmental Litigants, Underdogs and Civil Liberties in the Supreme Court: 1903—1968 Terms', *The Journal of Politics*, August 1985; pp. 899—904.

Verba, Sidney and Orren, Gary R,; 'The Meaning of Equality in America', *Political Science Review*, Fall 1985; pp. 369—87.

Way, Frank; 'Stability and Change in Constitutional Litigation: The Public Piety Cases', *The Journal of Politics*, August 1985; pp. 910—25.

Wright, John, R. and Goldberg, Arthur S.; 'Risk and Uncertainty as Factors in the Durability of Political Coalitions', *The American Political Science Review*, September 1985; pp. 704—18.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	23 July to 29 August, 1985
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	166 hours and 01 minute
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	3
5.	**Government Bills :**	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	1
	(ii) Introduced	25
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	5
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee	1
	(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(ix) Discussed	25
	(x) Passed	24
	(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xii) Negatived	Nil
	(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xiv) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	4
	(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
	(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	7
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	60
	(ii) Introduced	40
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil

(v) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	
(vii) Passed	Nil
(viii) Withdrawn	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	100

7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 :

(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)

(i) Notices received	266
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Discussion held	7

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 :

(Calling-attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)

Statements made by Minister	10

9. MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS :

(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted and Discussed	Nil
(iii) Barred	Nil

10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD 6

11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :

(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2

13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :

(i) Received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	1
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :

(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Adopted	2
(v) Part-discussed	Nil

15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :

(i) Notices received	278
(ii) Admitted	111
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Discussed	Nil
(v) Adopted	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	Nil

16. MOTIONS RE: MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE :

(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil

(iv) Discussed	Nil
(v) Adopted	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	Nil
17. Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any during the Session	Nil
18. Total number of Visitors' Passes issued during the Session	21,126
19. Maximum number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued	1,255 on 22 August, 1985
20. Number of Adjournment Motions :	
(i) Brought before the House	Nil
(ii) Admitted and discussed	Nil
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	59
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by the House	Nil
21. Total number of Questions Admitted :	
(i) Starred	471
(ii) Unstarred	4,985
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1
22. Working of Parliamentary Committees	

Sl. No	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 Sept. 1985	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	5
(ii)	Committe on Absence of Members	1	1
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	16	5
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	3
(v)	Committee on Petitions	1	..

1	2	3	4
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	5	5
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2	3
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	1	..
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	2
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	2
(xi)	Estimates Committee	7	12
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	2	
(xiii)	House Committee	3	..
	(a) Accommodation Sub-committee of House Committee	1	..
	(b) Sub-committee on Amenities	..	..
	(c) Sub-committee on Furnishing	..	..
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	11	15
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	4	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	..
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES		
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	5	..
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	3	..
(iii)	Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament	1	..
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	10	
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	1	
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE		

No. of Members sworn	*Date on which sworn*
1	23-7-85

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIFTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	23 July to 29 August, 1985
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	159 hours and 26 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	8
(ii) Introduced	2
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	19
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(ix) Discussed	22
(x) Passed	18
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	4
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	7
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	28
(ii) Introduced	5
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil

(vi) Discussed	4
(vii) Withdrawn	3
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	1
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	29

7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)

(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Discussion held	4

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)

Statements made by Ministers	9

9. Half-an-hour discussions held 4

10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil

11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1

12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Received	10
(ii) Admitted	10
(iii) Discussed	2

(iv) Withdrawn	2
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-discussed	Nil

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i) Received	132
(ii) Admitted	132
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil

15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE

(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil

16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2,868
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	3,726
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	245 on 22 August, 1985
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	322 on 29 August, 1985

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	458
(ii) Unstarred	2,884
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil

22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES — Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES :

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1985	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	6	—
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	1
(iii) Committee on Petitions	4	—
(iv) Committee of Privileges	—	—
(v) Committee on Rules	—	—
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	5	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	1
(viii) General Purposes Committee	3	—

24. NUMBER OF MEMBER GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — 3

25. PETITION PRESENTED — Nil

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBER SWORN WITH DATE

S. No.	Name of member sworn	Date on which sworn
1	2	3
1.	Shri Maruti Dayanoo Mane (Patil)	23-7-85
2.	Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil	Do.
3.	Shri B.L. Panwar	Do.
4.	Shri H.P. Sharma	Do.
5.	Shri V. Narayaneswamy	5-8-85

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member
1.	Shri Lalit Maken	Sitting member, Lok Sabha
2.	Shri Sitaram Jaipuria	Ex-member
3.	Shri Pitamber Das	Do.
4.	Shri Devaprasad Ghosh	Do.
5.	Shri Tilok Gogoi	Do.
6.	Smt. Savitri Devi Nigam	Do.
7.	Shri Banarsi Das	Do.
8.	Shri Ng. Tompok Singh	Do.
9.	Shri Harchand Singh Longowal	President, Shiromani Akali Dal (L)

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1985

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	12-8-85 to 25-9-85	3?	22(19)		1,475(640) (a)	(299) (b)	598(46)
Assam L.A.	12-7-85 to 18-7-85	5	8(8)		79(79)	..	6(5)
Bihar L.C.	27-6-85 to 31-7-85	21	5(5)	2	671(796)	(14)	384(135)
Bihar L.A.	27-6-85 to 30-7-85	24	4(6)	..	7,323(4,085) (c)	(1,544)	(129)
Gujarat L.A.	24-6-85 to 27-7-85	29	16(12)	16	631(297) (d)	1,892(1,037) (e)	80(16)
Haryana L.A.	26-9-85 to 28-9-85	3	7(7)		76(50)	17(16)	
Himachal Pradesh L.A.							
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	..			..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	17-8-85 to 24-9-85	21	12(7)	4(1)	690(662)	420(406)	23(13)
Karnataka L.C.	19-7-85 to 13-9-85	32	(21)	..	1,267(665)	16(16)	14(3)
Karnataka L.A.	19-7-85 to 12-9-85	35	22(21)	..	864(796)	720(720)	11(6)
Kerala L.A.	1-7-85 to 31-5-85 3-9-85 to 26-9-85	20 15	20(17)	1	8,396(3,008) (f)	(4,516)	19(9)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1-7-85 to 8-8-85	29	19(16)	2	3,833(1,835)	1,285(1,867)	14(2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra L.C.	24-6-85 to 7-8-85	22	4(6)	3	2,367(483)	5(109) (g)	144(58)
Maharashtra L.A.	24-6-85 to 7-8-85	32	17(14)	9	5,683(839)	52(668) (h)	232(29)
Manipur L.A.	12-6-85 to 11-7-85	8	4(4)	..	150(130)	(10)	3(3)
Meghalaya L.A.	..		..		..	..	..
Nagaland L.A.	..	..		..	..	..	..
Orissa L.A.		..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab L.A.	..	..	.		..	.	..
Rajasthan L.A.	2-7-85 to 29-7-85	20	8(6)	..	3,550(610)	2,510(854)	52(2)
Sikkim L.A.	..	.	..	..	..	..	
Tamil Nadu L.C.	..		..		..		
Tamil Nadu L.A.	..		..		..	.	
Tripura L.A.	25-9-85 to 3-10-85	5	1(1)	..	556(356)	6(92) (i)	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	12-7-85 to 6-9-85	26	7(19)	1	345(323) (j)	(30) (k)	(66)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	12-7-85 to 5-9-85	34	13(19)	4	2,137(1,114) (l)	1,122(2,405) (m)	1,493(263)
West Bengal L.A.	2-9-85 to 20-9-85	15	19(16)	..	999(544)	330(206)	5(5)
Union Territories							
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	26-9-85 to 27-9-85	2	..	..	107(85)	49(49)	..
Delhi Metropolitan Council	1-7-85 to 25-7-85	19	2(2)		560(339)	642(595)	1
Goa, Daman and Diu L.A.	15-7-85 to 6-8-85	17	8(9)	..	705(457)	2(312)(n)	4(2)

Mizoram L.A.	25-9-85 to 8-10-85	9	5(5)	..	67(66)	8(1)	10(2)
Pondicherry L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes : (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Member's Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.

(ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of notices received followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.

(a) The figure 640 includes 259 notices received as Short Notice Questions.

(b) The figure 229 includes 134 notices received as Starred Questions and 165 notices received as Short Notice Questions.

(c) The figure 732 includes total number of notices received.

(d) The figure 297 includes 1 notice received as Short Notice Question.

(e) The figure 1037 includes 224 notices received as Starred Questions and 1 notice received as Short Notice Question.

(f) The figure 8396 includes total number of notices received as Starred and Unstarred Questions.

(g) The figure 109 includes 107 notices received as Starred Questions.

(h) The figure 668 includes 626 notices received as Starred Questions.

(i) The figure 92 includes 86 notices received as Starred Questions.

(j) The figure 323 includes 71 notices received as Short Notice Questions.

(k) The figure 30 includes 20 notices received as Starred Questions and 10 notices received as Short Notice Questions

(l) The figure 1114 includes 609 notices received as Short Notice Questions.

(m) The figure 2405 includes 1147 notices received as Starred Questions and 375 notices received as Short Notice Questions.

(n) The figure 213 includes 211 notices received as Starred Questions.

APPENDIX III (*Contd.*)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Govt. Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions	Committee on Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST	Estimates Committee	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	5(5)	—	—	—	—	1	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	1(1)	5(1)(a)	1(b)
Assam L.A.	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	7(7)	34	20	5	10	—	12	—	—	—	18	23	—	—	—	49(1)(c)
Bihar L.A.	2	60	35	37	—	72	21	28	60	—	42	32	90(7)	41	—	206(d)
Gujarat L.A.	6(5)	4	—	5(5)	—	2	3	11(e)	2	—	1(1)	—	5	—	—	8(f)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	15	6	—	14(3)	28	5	14	13	—	4	11	21	13(g)	—	—

Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	8	2	—	—	11	5	9	11	—	—	1	8	2	—	4(h)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	1(1)	2	—	—	3	6(3)	—	—	11	—	4	2	5(1)	—	16(3)(i)	—
Karnataka L.C.	7(6)	11(1)	2(1)	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)(j)
Karnataka L.A.	4	3	—	6(5)	1	7	1	11	2	—	5	2	6(7)	—	4(l)(k)	3(l)
Kerala L.A.	6(4)	2	3(1)	8(6)	1	20(15)	8(2)	7(1)	11(3)	—	5	4	5(3)	1(1)	—	14(27)(m)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	7(7)	—	3	6(6)	—	7(12)	2	3	3	—	1	2	4(8)	(1)	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.*	4(3)	18(1)	21(2)	5(5)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(n)
Maharashtra L.A.*	4(3)	17(1)	9	4(4)	6	14	16	38(1)	—	—	4	—	23(1)	—	11(o)	53(4)(p)
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	—	2	—	—	3	1	4	5	9	—	—	1	—	7	2	—
Nagaland L.A.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	1(1)	16	19	—	21	11	14	33(q)	70(r)	—	—	41	22	20(s)	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.C.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.*	6	6	—	—	4	27(14)	8	—	17	—	9	—	24(10)	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Tripura L.A. . . .	2(1)	2	—	—	1	—	—	4(t)	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1(u)
Uttar Pradesh L.C. . .	8(8)	20	37(1)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	10	8(v)	60(w)
Uttar Pradesh L.A. . . .	8	1	1	—	1	7	8	6(1)	8(1)	—	—	1	1	—	2(x)	2(y)
West Bengal L.A. . . .	9(8)	6	7	—	5	8	6	7	13	—	4	—	8	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. . .	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(2)	—	—	—
Delhi Metropolitan Council .	3(2)	5(1)	—	2(1)	1	—	—	12	11(1)	1	1	—	—	1(1)	16(3)(z)	—
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A. .	2(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mizoram L.A. . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	2	16(3)	2(1)	—	—
Pondicherry L.A. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: Figures in the brackets indicate the number of reports presented to the House.

*This information pertains to the period from 1 April to 30 September, 1985.

(a) Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1985-5(1).

(b) Amenities Committee-1 sitting.

(c) Question and Calling Attention Committee—29(1) and Miscellaneous Matter Committee—20 sittings.

(d) Nivedan Committee—93sittings; Zila Panchayati Raj Committee—53 sittings; and Question and Calling Attention Committee 60 sittings.

(e) Committee on the Welfare of Schedule Castes—4 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—3 sittings and Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes' Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—4 sittings.

(f) Committee on Panchayati Raj—7 sittings and Members' Allowances Rules Committee—1 sitting.

(g) Sub-Committee of Rules Committee—13 sittings.

(h) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House—4 sittings.

(i) Select Committee on the J&K Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1984—2 sittings; Select Committee on the J&K Fruit Nurseries (Licencing) Bill, 1934—1 sitting; Select Committee on the J&K Salaries and Allowances of the Leaders of the Opposition in the State Legislature Bill, 1984—4(1) Select Committee on Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorised Occupants—1 sitting; Select Committee on J&K Wealth Tax Bill, 1984—4 sittings; Select Committee on J&K Public Property (Prevention of Damages) Bill, 1985—1 (1); Select Committee on J&K Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 1935—1 (1); and Select Committee on J&K Development (Amendment) Bill, 1984—2 sittings.

(j) Social Committee of Legislators on Kudremoti incident (1).

(k) Special Committee on Kudremoti incident—4(1).

(l) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes—3 sittings.

(m) Subject Committees 1 to X—14(27).

(n) Committee on the Leave of Absence from the sittings of the House—1 sitting.

(o) Joint Committee on Maharashtra Urban Area Development Authority Bill, 1935—10 sittings and Joint Committee on Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985—1 sitting.

(p) Panchayati Raj Committee—19(2); Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee—21(1); Committee on the Leave of Absence from the sittings of the House—1(1); and Catering Committee—12 sittings.

(q) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes—23 sittings; and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—10 sittings.

(r) Estimates Committee (A)—54 sittings; and Estimates Committee (B)—16 sittings.

(s) Rules Sub.Committee, 1985-86—20 sittings.

(t) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes—2 sittings; and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—2 sittings.

(u) Committee on Delegated Legislation—1 sitting.

(v) Select Committee on U.P. Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak' 1981—8 sittings.

(w) Questions and Reference Committee—12 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee—11 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Goodwill Committee—16 sittings; Financial and Administrative Delays Committee—13 sittings; and Compilation of Rulings Committee—8 sittings.

(x) Select Committee on the Journalists Welfare and Pension Bill, 1985—2 sittings.

(y) Questions and Reference Committee—2 sittings.

(z) Select Committee on Bills—16(3).

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1985

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985	6-8-85
2.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1985	19-8-85
3.	The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985	21-8-85
4.	The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1985	21-8-85
5.	The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1985	26-8-85
6.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985	29-8-85
7.	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1985	2-9-85
8.	The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1985	2-9-85
9.	The Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1985	2-9-85
10.	The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, 1985	2-9-85
11.	The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1985	2-9-85
12.	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985	2-9-85
13.	The Pondicherry University Bill, 1985	4-9-85
14.	The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1985	4-9-85
15.	The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1985	4-9-85
16.	The Government Savings Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985	4-9-85
17.	The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985	6-9-85
18.	The Intelligence Organisations (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1985	6-9-85
19.	The Judges (Protection) Bill, 1985	6-9-85
20.	The Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Bill, 1985	6-9-85
21.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Bill, 1985	16-9-85

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1985

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Districts (Formation) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*2. The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land Grabbers Bill, 1985.

3. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

4. The Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

5. The Andhra Pradesh Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (Construction of References) Bill, 1985.

6. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

7. The Andhra Pradesh College Service Commission Bill, 1985.

8. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

10. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

11. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*13. The Hindu Succession Andhra Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

14. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

15. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Second Amendment Bill, 1985.

16. The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna, Godavari and Pennar Delta Area) Drainage Cess Bill, 1985.

17. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

18. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.

19. The Telugu University Bill, 1985.

*Awaiting assent.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam State Transport Corporation (Prevention of Unauthorised Travel) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
2. The Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
3. The Assam Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Bill, 1985.
4. The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and (Pension Fund) and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
5. The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 1985.
6. The Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board Bill, 1985.
7. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1985.
8. The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1985.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Orissa Utpad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.
2. Patna Nagar Nigam (Sansodhan Evam Vidhi Manyakaran) Vidheyak, 1985.
3. Bihar Chhowa (Niyantran) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.
4. Bihar Panchayat Samiti Aur Zila Parishad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.
5. Bihar Intermediate Shiksha Vidheyak, 1985.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Finance Bill, 1985.
2. The Bihar Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 1985.
3. The Bihar Legislature Salaries and Allowances and Pension Bill, 1985.
4. The Bihar and Orissa Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
5. The Patna Corporation (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.
6. The Bihar Chhowa (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Development Corporation Bill, 1985.
2. The Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation Bill, 1985.
3. The Gujarat Rural Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
4. The Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
5. The Gujarat Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
6. The Gujarat State Guarantees (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
7. The Gujarat Prevention of Anti-social Activites Bill, 1985.
8. The Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1985.
9. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
10. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1985.
11. The Gujarat State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
12. The Gujarat Mineral Rights Tax Bill, 1985.

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Haryana Common Purposes Land Eviction and Rent Recovery Bill, 1985.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1985.
3. The Punjab Cinema (Regulation) (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1985
4. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.
5. The Punjab Town Improvement (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.
6. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Second Amendment Bill, 1985.
7. The Haryana Legislative Assembly Speaker's Pension and Medical Facilities (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Nationalisation of Forests Working Bill, 1985.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
2. The Karnataka Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
3. The Karnataka Civil Courts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
4. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
5. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.
6. The Karnataka Essential Articles (Control) Bill, 1985.
7. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
8. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
9. The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
10. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
11. The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
12. The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
13. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
14. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
15. The Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
16. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
17. The University of Agriculture Science (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
18. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.
19. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.

20. The Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority Bill, 1985.

21. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

2. The Karnataka Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

3. The Karnataka Civil Courts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

4. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

5. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

6. The Karnataka Essential Articles (Control) Bill, 1985.

7. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

8. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

10. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

11. The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

13. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

14. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

15. The Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

16. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

17. The University of Agriculture Science (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

18. The Karnataka Zila Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

19. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

20. The Bangalore Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 1985.

21. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.

22. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.

2. The Kerala (Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.

3. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1985.

4. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1985.

5. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1985.

6. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1985.

7. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1985.

8. The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Kerala Motor Transport Worker's Welfare Fund Bill, 1984.

10. The Kerala Finance Bill, 1985.

11. The Kerala Cashew Factories (Requisitioning) Amendment Bill, 1985.

12. The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Amendment Bill, 1985.

13. The Land Acquisition (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 1985.

14. The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Bill, 1984.

15. The Kerala Sick Textile Undertakings (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1985.

16. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

17. The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Goods) Amendment Bill, 1985.

2. The Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

3. The Madhya Pradesh Motor Parivahan Yanon Par Pathkar Ka Udgrahan Vidheyak, 1985.

4. The Madhya Pradesh Krishi Prayojan Ke Liye Upyog Ki Ja Rahi Dakhal Rahit Bhoomi Par Swami Adhikaron Ka Pradan Kiya Jana (Vishesh Upbandh) Sansodhan Vidheyak, 1985.

5. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

6. The Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

7. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.

8. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.

9. The Madhya Pradesh Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

10. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

11. The Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1985.

13. The Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

14. The Madhya Pradesh Audhyogik Niyojan (Sthayee Aadesh) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

15. The Madhya Pradesh Lok-Ayukta Evam Up-Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

16. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Velar Bhatta Tatha Pension (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zila Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections and the Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

2. The Maharashtra Abolition of Subsisting Proprietory Rights of Mines and Minerals in certain Lands Bill, 1985.

3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

4. The Bombay Stamps (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

5. The Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.

6. The Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of the Right to use any Goods for any Purpose Bill, 1985.

7. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation Provisions) Bill, 1985.

8. The Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contracts Bill, 1985.

10. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

11. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1985.

13. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1985.

14. The Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

15. The Maharashtra Gramdan (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984.

16. The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

17. The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

18. The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*19. The Bombay Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners' (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

20. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.

---

*Awaiting assent.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zila Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections and the Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

2. The Maharashtra Abolition of Subsisting Proprietary Rights of Mines and Minerals in Certain Lands Bill, 1985.

3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*4. The Bombay Stamps (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

5. The Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.

6. The Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of the Right to use any Goods for any Purpose Bill, 1985.

7. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation Provisions) Bill, 1985.

8. The Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contracts Bill, 1985.

10. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

11. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1985.

13. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementray) Appropriation Bill, 1985.

14. The Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

15. The Maharashtra Gramdan (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984.

16. The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

---

*Awaiting assent.

17. The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

18. The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1985.

19. The Bombay Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

20. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985.

2. The Manipur Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1985.

3. The Manipur Panchayati Raj (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1985.

4. The Dangerous Drugs (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1985.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Rajasthan Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 1985.

2. Rajasthan Vikraykar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

3. Rajasthan Bhoomikar Vidheyak, 1985.

4. Rajasthan Krishi Joto Par Adhiktam Seema Adhiropan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

5. Rajasthan Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

6. Rajasthan Krishi Seakha Prachalan (Kathinaiyan Nirakaran) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

2. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

3. The Alagappa University Bill, 1985.

4. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

5. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1985.

6. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1985.

7. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.

8. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Tamil Nadu Taxation Laws Amendment Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1985.

10. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Bill 1985.

11. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

13. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.

14. The Madras High Court (Jurisdictional Limits) Extension Bill, 1985.

15. The Madras City Policy and the Tamil Nadu District Police (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

16. The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

17. The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Hoardings Bill, 1985.

18. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*19. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Amendment Bill, 1985.

20. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1985.

*21. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

22. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1985.

---

*Awaiting assent.

*23. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation or Ceiling on Lands) Amendment Bill, 1985.

*24. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985.

*25. The Tamil Nadu Scrap Merchants and Dealers in Secondhand Property and Owners of Automobile Workshops and Tinker Shops (Regulation, Control and Licensing) Bill, 1985.

26. The Tamil Nadu Fire Services Bill, 1985.

27. The Tamil Nadu Drugs and other Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1985.

Tripura Legislative Assembly

*1. The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.

Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council

1. Uttar Pradesh Shahri Bhavan (Kiraye Par Dene, Kiraye Tatha Bedakhli Ka Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

2. Uttar Pradesh Chini Upkram (Arjan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985

3. Uttar Pradesh Aakasmikta Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

4. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 1985

5. Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash Aur Bhoomi Vyavastha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

6. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

7. Uttar Pradesh Motor Parivahan Gaadi Pathkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.

8. Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

9. Bharatiya Stamp (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

---

*Awaiting assent.

10. Uttar Pradesh Aamod Aur Pankar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

11. Uttar Pradesh Bikri Kar (Sanshodhan Aur Vodhikaran) Vidheyak, 1985.

12. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ki Uplabdhiyan Aur Pension) Sanshodhan) Vidhyak, 1985.

13. Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Seva Aayog Aur Chayan Board (Sanshodhan) Vidhyak. 1985.

14. Uttar Pradesh Phaldar Vrikshon Ka Sanvardhan Aur Sanrakshan (Haaniprad Adhishthan Aur Aavas Yojana Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1985.

15. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

16. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

17. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Yojana Aur Vikas (Sanshodhan Aur Vadhikaran) Vidheyak, 1985.

18. Uttar Pradesh Uchchtar Shiksha Seva Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

19. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Lok Seva Aayog (Prakirya Ka Vinlyaman) Vidheyak, 1985.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

2. The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

3. The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Services Commission and Selection Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

4. The Uttar Pradesh Promotion and Protection of Fruit Tree (Regulation of Harmful Establishment and Housing Schemes) Bill. 1985.

5. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self-Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

8. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1985.

7. The Uttar Pradesh Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

8. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.

9. The Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission (Regulation of Procedure) Bill, 1985.

10. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1985.

11. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

12. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

13. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self-Government Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

14. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Trsnsport Vehicles (Tool) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

15. The Indian Stamp (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1985.

16. The Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

17. The Uttar Pradesh Entertainments and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

18. The Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1985.

19. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*1 The West Bengal Religious Buildings and Places Bill, 1985.

2. The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

3. The West Bengal Government Townships (Extension of Civic Amenities) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

4. The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*Awaiting assent.

*5. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*6. The West Bengal Homoeopathic System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*7. The Mahesh Bhattacharyya Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking Over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 1985.

*8. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*9. The West Bengal Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

10. The Infusions (India) Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1985.

11. The Elvoc Private Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1985.

*12. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*13. The Official Trustees (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*14. The Bengal Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*15. The West Bengal Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*16. The West Bengal Government Premises (Tenancy Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*17. The Kalyani University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.

*18. The Vidyasagar University (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

UNION TERRITORIES

Delhi Metropolitan Council

1. The Regulation of Promotion of Construction, Sale, Management and Transfer of Apartment Bill, 1985.

2. Proposal for Amendment in Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) 1980-81 Bill, 1985.

---

*Awaiting aasent.

2. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1985.

3. The Regiatration (Goa, Daman and Diu) Bill, 1985.

4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Excess Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

5. The Goa University (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

6. The Goa, Daman and Diu Law Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

7. The Goa, Daman and Diu Barge (Taxation of Goods) Bill, 1985.

8. The Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passenger and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

9. The Goa, Daman and Diu Public Health Bill, 1985.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1985

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date of which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				
1	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 5 of 1985)	8-9-85	18-11-85	29-12-85	
2	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 6 of 1985)	27-9-85	Do.	Do.	
	STATE GOVERNMENTS				
	ANDHRA PRADESH				
1	The Andhra Pradesh Districts (Formation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	13-4-85	12-8-85		Replaced by Legislation
2	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.		..
3	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	1-6-85	Do.		Replaced by Legislation
4	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
5	The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	10-6-85	Do.		Replaced by Legislation
6	The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
7	The Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
8	The Andhra Pradesh Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (Construction of References) Ordinance, 1985	26-6-85	Do.	..	Replaced by Legislation

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	The Andhra Pradesh College Service Commission Ordinance, 1985	26-6-85	12.8-58	..	Replaced by Legislation
10	The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.		Do.
11	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
12	The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	30-6-85	Do.	..	..
13	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Pachayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	4-7-85	Do.		Replaced by Legislation
14	The Andhra Pradesh Open University and Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	11-7-85	Do.	..	Do.
15	The Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	22-7-85	Do.	..	Do.
	BIHAR				
1	Bihar Aakasmikta Nidhi (Sankhya) Dwititya Adhyadesh, 1985	27-6-85	..	..	..
2	Bihar Rajya Vishva-vidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1985	Do.	..	..	..
3	Patna Vishva-vidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1985	Do.	..	..	..
4	Bihar Rajya Vishva-vidyalaya (Angibhu Mahavidyalaya) Seva Aayog Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1985	Do.	..	..	..
5	Bihar Arajkiye Madhyamik Vidyalaya Prabandh Avam Niyantran Grahan (Sanshodhan) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
6	Bihar Manoranjan-Kar (Sanshodhan) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
7	Bihar Niji Chikitsa Bharatiya Chikitsa Padyti Mahavidyalaya Grahan (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	

8	Bihar Orissa Utpad Dwitiya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
9	Bihar Koyala Khanan Kshetra Vikas Pradhikaran Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
10	Bihar Chhowa (Niyantran) Dwitiya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.		..	..
11	Bihar Intermediate Shiksha Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
12	Bihar Sens (Bihar Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
13	Patna Nagar Nigam Sanshodhan Evam Vidhi Manyakaran Adhyadesh, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
	GUJARAT				
1	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	5-8-85	..	..	..
2	The Gujarat Town Planning & Urban Development (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	..	..	..
	HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	23-8-85	..	..	..
2	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	30-8-85	..	..	..
	KERALA				
1	The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	5-8-85	3-9-85	..	Replaced by Legislation
2	The Kerala Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1985.	6-8-85	Do.	..	..
3	The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	7-8-85	Do.	..	..
4	The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
5	The Kerala Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.		..
6	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	The Kerala Tolls (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . . .	Do.	Do.	..	..
8	The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
9	The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
10	The Kerala Public Buildings (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 . . .	Do.	Do.	..	..
11	The Kerala Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. .	Do.	Do.	..	..
12	The Kerela Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance. 1985	Do.	Do.		..
13	The Kerala Municipalities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
14	The Kerala Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance; 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..
15	The Kerala Agricultural University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	
16	The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	.. ..	..
17	The Irrigation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . .	8-8-85	Do.	..	..
18	The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	
19	The Kerala Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.	..	..

20	The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	Do.	Do.	—	—
21	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . .	9-8-85	Do.	—	Replaced by Legislation
22	The University Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. .	Do.	Do.	—	—
23	The Kerala Private Forest (Vesting and Assignment) Amendment Ordinance, 1985.	12-8-85	Do.	—	—
24	The Kerala Preservation of Trees Ordinance, 1985. . . .	Do.	Do.	—	—
25	The Land Acquisition (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. .	Do.	Do.	—	Replaced by Legislation
26	The Kerala Command Areas Development Ordinance, 1985. .	Do.	Do.	—	—
27	The Kerala Water and Waste Water Ordinance, 1985. . .	Do.	Do.	—	—
28	The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1985.	12-8-85	3-9-85	—	—
29	The Kerala Sick Textile Undertakings (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.		Replaced by Legislation
30	The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Amendment Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.		Do.
31	The Kerala Cashew Factories (Requisitioning) Amendment Ordinance, 1985.	Do.	Do.		Do.
32	The Kerala Essential Articles Control Ordinance, 1985. . .	Do.	Do.		—
		MADHYA PRADESH			
1	The Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1985.	10-9-85	—	9-3-85	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					MAHARASHTRA			
1	The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zila Parishads and Temporary postponement of Elections and the Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.				10-5-85	24-6-85	9-7-85	Replaced by Legislation
2	The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1985.				24-5-85	Do.	1-8-85	Do.
3	The Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1985.				11.6-85	Do.	26-7-85	Do.
					RAJASTHAN			
1	The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Ordinance 1985.				4-5-85	2-7-85	—	—
2	The Rajasthan Agricultural Credit Operations (Removal of Difficulties) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.				8-5-85	Do.	—	—
3	The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.				13-5-85	Do.	—	—
					TAMIL NADU			
1	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1985.				7-9-85	12-9-85	—	—
2	The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1985.				13-9-85	20-9-85	—	—
3	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1985.				Do.	Do.	—	—

4	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	7-9-85	12-9-85	—	—
5	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) 1985.	27-9-85	4-10-85	—	—
	WEST BENGAL				
1	The Kalyani University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . .	21-6-85	3-9-85	14-10-85	Replaced by Legislation
2	The Vidyasagar University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. .	3-7-85	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	The Infusions (India) Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1985.	18-7-85	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	The Elvoe Private Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1985.	29-7-85	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	The West Bengal Government Townships (Extension of Civic Amenities) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . . .	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	The Murshidabad Estate (Management of Properties) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . .	30-7-85	Do.	Do.	Lapsed
7	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	19-8-85	Do.	Do.	Replaced by Legislation
8	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
	UNION TERRITORIES.				
	GOA, DAMAN AND DIU				
1	The Goa University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985. . .	31-5-85	30-7-85	—	Replaced by Legislation.

Appendices

APPENDIX VII

A. Party Position in Lok Sabha (As on 1 December, 1985)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Seats	Congress (I)	Telugu Desam	CPI(M)	Other Parties	Unattached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	30	1	4(a)	1	42	
2.	Assam	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
3.	Bihar	54	46	..	..	4(b)	2	52	2
4.	Gujarat	26	24	..	..	2(c)	..	26	..
5.	Haryana	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4		..	..	..	4	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3		..	3(d)	..	6	..
8.	Karnataka	28	24		..	4(e)	..	28	..
9.	Kerala	20	13		1	6(f)	..	20	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40			..	..	40	..
11.	Maharashtra	48	43		..	3(g)	2	48	..
12.	Manipur	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
13.	Nagaland	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
14.	Meghalaya	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
15.	Orissa	21	20	..	..	..	..	20	1
16.	Punjab	13	6	..	..	7(h)	..	13	..
17.	Rajasthan	25	23	..	..	..	..	23*	1
18.	Sikkim	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	25	..	..	14(i)	..	39	..
20.	Tripura	2	..	..	2	..		2	..

21.	Uttar Pradesh	85	82	..	..	2(j)		84	1
22.	West Bengal	42	16	..	17	8(k)		41	1
	Union Territories								
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	..	..		..	1	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
27.	Delhi	7	6	..	..	..		6	1
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2	2	..	..	..		2	
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
30.	Mizoram	1	1	..		..	..	1	
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	1		..	..	1	..
32.	Nominated (Anglo-Indian)	2	..	..		..	2	2	..
		544	405	30	21	57	9	522*	21

*Excluding the Speaker.

(a) Janata—1; CPI—1; Cong. (S)—1; and BJP—1.
(b) Janata—2; and CPI—2.
(c) Janata—1; and BJP—1.
(d) J & K National Conference—3.
(e) Janata—4.
(f) Janata—1; Cong. (S)—1; Muslim League—2; and Kerala Congress—2.
(g) Janata—2; and Cong. (S)—1.
(h) Akali Dal—7.
(i) AIADMK—12; and DMK—2.
(j) Lok Dal—2.
(k) CPI—3; RSP—3; and Forward Bloc—2.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (As on 1 November, 1985)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	Cong(I)	Janata	CPI(M)	BJP	Other parties	Un-attached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	STATES									
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	11	1			6(a)		18	..
2	Assam	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	7	
3	Bihar	22	15	1	..	3	3(b)	..	22	..
4	Gujarat	11	9			1	..	1	11	..
5	Haryana	5	4		..	..	1(c)	..	5	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	3	3		..		..	..	3	..
7	Jammu and Kashmir	4	—	—	—	—	2(d)	1	3	1
8	Karnataka	12	8	3	..		..	1	12	..
9	Kerala	9	3	..	2		4(e)		9	..
10	Madhya Pradesh	16	13			3	..		16	
11	Maharashtra	19	15	2	..	..	2(f)		19	..
12	Manipur	1	1	—	—	..	..		1	..
13	Meghalaya	1	1	..	..		..		1	
14	Nagaland	1	..	—	—	..	1(g)	..	1	..
15	Orissa	10	8	1	..	..	..	1	10	..

16	Punjab	7	5	..	..	--	2(h)	..	7	--
17	Rajasthan	10	8	..	..	1	..	1	10	..
18	Sikkim	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Tamil Nadu	18	3	..	..	..	15(i)	..	18	..
20	Tripura	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	34	28	..	..	..	5(j)	..	33	1
22	West Bengal	16	1	..	10	..	3(k)	1	15	1
	UNION TERRITORIES									
23	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Delhi	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
25	Mizoram	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Pondicherry	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Nominated	12	9	..	..	..	..	3	12	..
		244	158	9	13	8	44	9	241	3

(a) Telugu Desam—5 ; and National Democratic Party of India—1.
(b) C. P. I. —3.
(c) Lok Dal—1.
(d) National Conference—2.
(e) Kerala Congress—1 ; Muslim League—1 ; Janata(G)—1 ; and CPI—1.
(f) Congress(S)—2.
(g) Naga National Dmocratic Party—1.
(h) Akali Dal—2.
(i) C.P.I.—1 ; AIADMK—11 ; and DMK—3.
(j) Janavadi—1 ; and Lok Dal(C) 4.
(k) Forward Bloc—1 ; R.S.P.—1 ; and CPI—1.

6. PARTY POSITION IN LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong(I)	Janata	Janata (S) Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (S)	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	295	50	3		8		11	11	209(a)	3	295	..
Assam L.A**											60	5
Bihar L.C. (As on 1-10-85)	96	45	3	3				7	2(b)		60	36
Bihar L.A. (As on 30-9-85)	325	193	13	46	16	1	1	12	11(c)	29	322*	2
Gujarat L.A. (As on 30-9-85)	182	148	14		11	..				8	181	1
Haryana L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	90	61	8	10	4				2(b)	1	86*	2(c)
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 4-10-85)	68	58		1	7					2	68	..
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1-7-85)	36	2							23(f)	1	26	10
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 19-7-85)	78	26							50(g)	1	77	1
Karnataka L.C. (As on 1-10-85)	63	18	11		6					6	41*	21

Karnataka L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	225	66	139		2		2	4	..	11	224*	—
Kerala L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	141	81	4			8	30	12	46(h)	8	139*	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 30-9-85)	321	249	5		58	1			1(i)	6	320*	
Manipur L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	60	35	4					1	2(1)	18	60	
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	60	39							19(m)	1	59*	
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	60	41						..	18(n)	1	60	
Punjab L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	117	32	1		4			1	73(o)	4	115	2
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	200	115	10	27	38		1			9	200	
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	32	1							30(p)	1	32	
TamilNadu L.C. (As on 1-10-85)	63	5			..			1	33(q)	2	41*	21
TamilNadu L.A. (As on 30-9-85)	235	62	3				5	2	160(r)	1	233*	1
Maharashtra L.C. (As on 1-3-85)	78	34	1		6	3			5(j)	8	57	21
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 30-9-85)	289	162	20	..	16	54	2	2	14(k)	19	289	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh L. C. (As on 1-10-85)	108	39	..	5	1		..	2	13(t)	..	60	48
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	426	269	20	84	16		2	6	6(u)	23	426	..
West Bengal L.A (As on 1-10-85)	295	56	..		..		170	7	59(v)	2	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES												
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	33	30					..		2(w)	1	33	
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on 11-11-85)	61	38	1	1	19					..	59	2
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A (As on 1-10-85)	33	22						..	9(x)	2	33	..
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	33	23							9 (y)	1	33	
Tripura L.A. (As on 1-10-85)	60	12	..			..	37	..	8(z)	3	60	..

*Excluding the Speaker/Chairman.

**Assam Legislative Assembly is under dissolution.

(a) Telugu Desam-202; Mejlis—Ittbead-ul-Muslimeen Party-5; Marxist Communist Party of India-1; and Nominated-1.

(b) Jharkhand Mukti Moreha-1 and Rashtriya Lok Dal-1

(c) Jharkhand Mukti Moreha-9; Socialist Unity Centre of India-1; and Nominated-1.

(d) Indian National Congress (J)-2.

(e) The newly elected member from the Meham constituency did not take oath/affirmation so far. ..

(f) National Conference (K)-14; and National Conference (F)-9.

(g) National Conference (F)-32; National Conference (K)-16; Panthers Party-1; and People's Party-1.

(h) Indian Union Muslim League-18; Kerala Congress-15; Janata (led by Shrimati M. Kamalan) -2; National Democratic Party-4; Revolutionary Socialist Party-4; and Socialist Republican Party-3.

(i) Nominated-1.

(j) Peasants and Workers Party-2; Shiv Sena-2; and Republican Party of India (Gavai Group) -1;

(k) Peasants and Workers Party-13; and Nominated-1.

(l) Manipur People's Party-1 and K.N.A.-1.

(m) Hills State People Democratic Party-10 and All Party Hills Leaders Conference -9.

(n) Nagaland National Democratic Party-18.

(o) Shiromani Akali Dal (L)-73.

(p) Sikkim Sangram Parishad-30.

(q) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)-23; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)-5; Teachers-Graduates Progressive Front-4; and Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress-1.

(r) AIADMK-131; DMK-22; Indian Union Muslim League-2; Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress-2; All India Forward Bloc-2; and Republican Party of India (Khobergade)-1.

(s) R.S.P. -2; and Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti-6.

(t) Shikshak Dal-7; Nirdaliya Vidhayak Paksha-3; Rashtriya Shikshak Dal-2; and Shikshak Manch-1.

(u) Congress(J)-5; and Nominated-1

(v) Fordward Bloc-28; Revolutionary Socialist Party-18; West Bengal Socialist Party-3; Democratic Socialist Party-3; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-2; Fordward Bloc (Marist)-2; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; and Nominated-1.

(w) People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh-2.

(x) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MJP) -8; and Goa Congress-1.

(y) People's Conference-8 and Mizo Convention -1.

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Index to Vol. XXXI (1985)

ADMISSIBILITY OF QUESTIONS ABOUT PRIVATE COMPANIES

Article on 425

AHMEDABAD COMMUNAL RIOTS

Discussion on 323,475,491

AIR INDIA

Crash of Jumbo Jet, Discussion on 621

ALBANIA

New party leader 472

ANDHRA PRADESH

Expansion of Ministry 116

Dissolution of Legislative Assembly 116

General elections 292

New Ministry 293

Resignation by Minister 292

APPENDICES 161,358,514 657

AROUND THE STATES 116,292,468 614

ARTICLES

Admissibility of Questions about Private Companies by N. N. Mehra 425

Committee on Petitions by Committee Branch-I Lok Sabha Secretariat 225

Human Rights in a Democratic System by Radhanandan Jha 214

Indian Social System and Parliamentary Democracy by Indradeep Sinha 220

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit Seventh Lok Sabha by Committee Branch-I, Lok Sabha Secretariat 52

The Kerala Subject Committees by V. M. Sudheeran 405

New Delhi Conference of Commonwealth Speakers —6-8 January 1986 by Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap 549

Parliament and Social Change-Eradication of the Dowry Evil by Tara Singh 31

Parliamentary Decorum by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar 25

Parliamentary Diplomacy by Dr. Heinrich Klebes 571

Parliaments and Information Dissemination by Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap 39

Railway Convention Committee by Railway Convention Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat 234

Role of Opposition in the Indian Legislature by Amrendra Sarma

Role of Parliament in Monitoring the Performance of Railways as a Public Utility by K.T.V. Raghavan 414

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Election of Speaker 308

General elections 120

New Ministry 308

ASSAM

Resignation by Ministers 614

ASSAM ACCORD 628

Statement on 628

BANGLADESH

Expansion of Cabine 310,617

New Cabinet 310

Referendum for Presidentship 310

BARBADOS

New Prime Minister 310

BELGIUM

Resignation by Prime Minister 617

BIHAR

General elections 294

New Chairman 614

New Deputy Chairman 294

New Deputy Speaker 615

New Governor 294

New Ministry 294

New Speaker 294

Resignation by Chairman 468

Resignation by Deputy Chairman 615

Resignation by Minister 615

BILLS

The Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act, 1985 124

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1985 131

BLACK ECONOMY

Report on 622

BOLIVIA

Election of New President 617

Resignation by Cabinet 121

BOOK REVIEWS

Francis, Pym: The Politics of Consent by Dinesh Singh 506

Greer, Ian: Right to be Heard: A guide to Political Representation and Parliamentary Procedure by Professor Hardwari Lal 650

Jain, R.B. (ed.): The Legislative Process in Development by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi 347

Laundy, Philip: The Office of the Speaker in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth by S. L. Shakdher 646

BRAZIL

New President 311,472

BUDGET

General 320,332

Railway 316,331

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Courses conducted by 87,256,444, 596

CHILE

Resignation by Cabinet 311

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Article on 225

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (31st) Saskatchewan, Canada, 2 to 12 October, 1985 591

Conference of Secretaries (32nd), Lucknow, 25 October, 1985

Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (21st)

Inter-Parliamentary conference (73rd), Lome, Togo 25 to 30 March, 1985)

(74th) (Ottawa, 2, to 7, September, 1985)

Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment

Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Health and Development (Bangkok, 18 to 21) February, 1985

Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on Disarmament (Mexico, 28 to 31 May, 1985)

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers

Presiding Officers—Conference of (51st) (Lucknow 25 to 26 October, 1985)

Society of Clerks-at-the-Table in Commonwealth Parliaments, Annual General Meeting Saskatchewan, Canada, 7 to 10 October, 1985

Symposium on "Legislators: Their Duties, Conduct and Responsibilities" (Lucknow, 28 October, 1985)

COSTA RICA

Declaration of emergency 472

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Election of President 473

DAILY AVERAGE OF QUESTIONS 594

Lok Sabha 144,491,635

Rajya Sabha 152,339,502,643

DELHI 444

New Lt.-Governor 120

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD 121,310,472,617 254

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST 590

Feature on 124,314

EDITORIAL NOTE 86 1,211,403,547

EGYPT

New Prime Minister 618

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES 254

Discussion on 138,318,330

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Resignation by Speaker 121 443

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES

Joint Inaugural meetings, Short note on 433

GANDHI, SHRIMATI INDIRA 87

Parliamentarians' Homage to 3

GENERAL ELECTIONS 593

India 113

Andhra Pradesh 292

Arunachal Pradesh 120

Bihar 294

Goa, Daman and Diu 594 120

Gujarat 295

Himachal Pradesh 297

Karnataka 595 298

Madhya Pradesh 299

Maharashtra 300

Manipur 473 118

Orissa 303
Pondicherry 309
Punjab 615
Rajasthan 304
Sikkim 305
Tamil Nadu 119
Uttar Pradesh 307
Other countries
Greece 73
Singapore 112
Sweden 619
Zimbabwe 620

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU
Expansion of Cabinet 472
General elections 120
New Ministry 309
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker 309

GOVERNOR
Bihar 294
Maharashtra 469
Punjab 303
Sikkim 472
Uttar Pradesh 308
West Bengal 119

GREAT BRITAIN
Cabinet reshuffle 618

GREECE
Dissolution of Parliament 473
General Elections 473
New Cabinet 473
New President 311

GRENADA
New Prime Minister 121

GUINEA
Aboliion of office of Prime Minister 121

GUYANA
New President 618
New Vice-President 618

GUJARAT
General Elections 295
New Ministry 295
Election of Speaker 296
New Chief Minister 615
New Deputy Speaker 296

HALF-AN-HOUR-DISCUSSIONS
Lok Sabha 144,491,635
Rajya Sabha 153,340,502,844

HARDWARI LAL
Review of Right to be Heard: a guide to Political Representation and Parliamentary Procedure by Ian Gree 650

HARYANA
Expansion of Cabinet 116
Expansion of Ministry 468
MLA's election set aside 116
MLA's election upheld 468

HEPTULLA, SHRIMATI NAJMA
Election as Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha 21
Life-Sketch of 23

HIMACHAL PRADESH
By-election 117
Dissolution of Legislative Assembly 296
General Elections 297
New Ministry 297
New Speaker 297
Resignation by Minister 296
Setting aside of MLA's election 116

HUMAN RIGHTS IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM
Article on 214

INDIA
Appointment of new Minister 292
By-election to Lok Sabha 292
By-election to Rajya Sabha 292
Cabinet reshuffle 291
Death of Prime Minister 112
Dissolution of Lok Sabha (Seventh) 115
Election to Lok Sabha 291, 467
Elections to Rajya Sabha 291,467
General Elections 113
New Chief Justice 468
New Ministry 114
New Parliamentary Secretary 113
New Prime Minister 112
Nominations to Rajya Sabha 114,
Resignation by Member 114, 292,468

INDIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM AND PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY
Article on 220

IRAN
Election of President 618

ITALY
Election of President 473
Resignation by President 473

JAKHAR, BAL RAM
Article on Parliamentary Decorum 25
Election as Speaker of Eighth Lok Sabha 10
Life-sketch of 14

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Expansion of Ministry 117
New Chairman 117

JAPAN
Polls declared unconstitutional 618

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT
Article on 52

JUDICIAL REFORMS
Urgent need for, discussion on 483

KAMPUCHEA
Election of Prime Minister 311

KARNATAKA
Dissolution of Legislative Assembly 298
General Elections 298
MLAs election set aside 117
New Chairman and Deputy Chairman 469
New Deputy Speaker 615
New Ministry 298
New Speaker 298
Resignation by Chief Minister 117
Resignation by Minister 469

KASHYAP, SUBHASH C.
Article on
New Delhi Conference of Commonwealth Speakers-6-8 January, 1986 Parliaments and Information Dissemination 39

KERALA
Dismissal of plea against Speaker 117
New Speaker 299
Resignation by Minister 469
Resignation by Speaker 117

THE KERALA SUBJECT COMMITTEES
Article on 405

LT. GOVERNOR
New appointments in Delhi 120
Pondicherry 120

LOK SABHA (SEVENTH)
Dissolution of 115

LOK SABHA (EIGHTH)

Composition of, Short Note 64
on Party position in 200,392,539
Sessional Review of 698
First Session 132

Sessional Review of Second Session 316,475

Sessional Review of Third Session 621

Statement showing the sittings held by the Committees of the Eighth Lok Sabha during the period 1 April to 30 June, 1985 514

Statement showing the work transacted during the First Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha 161

Statement showing the work transacted during the Second Session of Eighth Lok Sabha 358

Statement showing the work transacted during the Third Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha 657

Wit and Humour in 78,248,438,586

LONGOWAL, HARCHAND SINGH

Obituary reference to 630

MADHYA PRADESH

General Elections 299
New Ministry 299
New Speaker 299
Resignation by Ministers 118

MAHARASHTRA

Election to Legislative Council 471
General Elections 300
New Governor 469
New Ministry 300,469

New Speaker and Deputy Speaker 302

Resignation by Minister 118

MAHISHI, SAROJINI

Review of the Legislative Process in Development by R. B. Jain (ed.) 547

MALI

Election of President 473

MALTA

New Prime Minister 121

MANIPUR

Expansion of Ministry 615
General Elections 118
New Ministry 302
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker 302

MAURITIUS

Changes in Presidentship 122

MEHRA, N. N.

Article on 'Admissibility of Questions About Private Companies' 425

NAGALAND

Changes in Cabinet 118
Expansion of Ministry 471
New Speaker 302

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL

Homage to 436,444

NEW DELHI CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS--JANUARY, 1986

Article on 549

NICARAGUA

New President 311

NIGERIA

New President 619

●BITUARY REFERENCES
Lok Sabha 144,329,491,636
Rajya Sabha 153,340,503,844

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY
Central Government 187,386,533,691
State Governments 188,386,533 691

ORISSA
Election of Speaker 303
Expansion of Ministry 471
General Elections 303
New Ministry 303
Resignation by Minister 471

PAKISTAN
Dissolution of Cabinet 311
Dissolution of Federal Council 311
Expansion of Cabinet 474
New Council of Ministers 474
New Prime Minister 312
Swearing-in of President 312

PANAMA
New President 619

PARLIAMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE-ERADICATION OF THE DOWRY EVIL.
Article on 31

PARLIAMENT
Bills passed by 182,375,527,674

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.
India 112,291,467,612
Around the States
Andhra Pradesh 116,292,293,614
Bihar 294,468,614
Delhi 120
Gao, Daman and Diu 120,309,472
Gujarat 295,296,615
Haryana 116,468
Himachal Pradesh 116,296
Jammu and Kashmir 117
Karnataka 117,298,469,615
Kerala 117,299,469
Madhya Pradesh 118,299,469
Maharashtra 118,300,469,471
Manipur 118,302,615
Nagaland 118,302,471
Orissa 303,471
Pondicherry 120,309,310
Punjab 119,303,615
Rajasthan 303,304,305
Sikkim 305,472
Tamil Nadu 119,305
Tripura 615
Uttar Pradesh 119,306,307,308,472.
West Bengal 119

Other Countries
Albania 472
Bangladesh 310,617
Barbados 310
Belgium
Bolvia 121,617
Brazil 311,472
Chile 311
Costa Rica 472
Czechoslovakia 473

Egypt 618
Federal Republic of Germany 121
Great Britain 618
Greece 311,473
Granada 121
Guinea 121
Guyana 618
Iran 618
Italy 473
Japan 618

Kampuchea 311
Mali 473

Malta 121
Mauritius 122
Nicaragua 311

Nigeria 619
Pakistan 311,312,474
Panama 122, 474, 619
Peru 474
Portugal ..
Romania 312
Singapore 122, 312, 619
South Korea 312
Sri Lanka 122
Sudan 474
Sweden 619
Syria 312, 474
Uganda 620
U.S.A. 122, 312
U.S.S.R. 123,313, 620
Zimbabwe 620

PARLIAMENTARY DECORUM
Article on 25

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS
Foreign 256,596
Indian 255, 444, 595

PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY
Article on 571

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
Feature on 86, 255, 443, 590

PARLIAMENTS AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
Article on 39

PARTY POSITION IN
Lok Sabha 200, 392, 539,698
Rajya Sabha 203, 394, 541, 700
State Legislatures 205, 396, 543, 702

PERU
Election of President 474
New Prime Minister 619
Resignation by Prime Minister 122
Swearing-in of President 619

PONDICHERRY
General Elections 309
New Lt.-Governor 120
New Ministry 309
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker 310
Resignation by Speaker 309

PORTUGAL
Resignation by Government 474

PRESIDENT
New appointments in
Bolivia 517
Brazil 311, 422
Czechoslovakia 473
Greece 311
Guyana 618
Iran 220
Italy 473
Mali 473
Mauritius 123
Nicaragua 311
Nigeria 619
Panama 474
Peru 474
Romania
Singapore
Syria 312
Uganda 620
U.S.A. 122
U.S.S.R. 620

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
Motion of Thanks on 133, 146

PRICE RISE
Discussion on 481

PRIME MINISTER
New appointments in
Barbados 310
Egypt 618
Grenada 121
Kampuchea 311
Malta 121
Pakistan 311
Peru 619

Uganda 620

U.S.S.R. 620

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

House of Commons (U.K.)

Threat by a member to other members while speaking on a Bill in the House in order to influence their voting on the Bill 103

House of Representatives (Australia)

Alleged wrongful intimidation of members of the ruling party by the Prime Minister 100

Question whether members enjoy any special privilege regarding possible prosecution of members in matter pertaining to national security 460

LOK SABHA

Alleged attributing of motives to members by a Minister in the House 600

Alleged misleading of the House by the Prime Minister 599

Assaulting an ex-member by a member of Rajya Sabha in the Central Hall 601

Legislature—a branch of Government 447

Making an important announcement by the Prime Minister outside the House while the House was in session 602

Making policy announcements by a Minister outside the House while the House was in session 603

Publishing expunged portions of proceedings of the House by a newspaper. 600

Throwing of some papers on the floor of the House and shouting from the Visitors' Gallery. 601

Rajya Sabha

Casting reflections on members in a press interview by a foreign national 260

Distorting the proceedings of the House by A.I.R. and Doordarshan. 604

Making policy announcements by a Minister outside the House while the House was in session. 605

State Legislatures

Bihar Vidhan Parishad

Alleged misleading of the House by the Chief Minister 264

Karnataka Legislative Assembly

Convention of having no discussion immediately after presentation of Budget 288

Karnataka Legislative Council

Alleged misleading of House by Chief Minister and another Minister 450

Alleged supppression of facts and misleading of House by Minister 448

Alleged threatening of member by the Chief Minister in the House 265

Non-fulfilment of an assurance given by a Minister on the floor of the House 286

Service of legal process within the precincts of the Assembly 93

Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha

Alleged leakage of the Budget by the Chief Minister 268

Three Assembly Sessions in a Year 288

Maharashtra Legislative Assembly

Production of documents connected with proceedings of the House in a court 453

Maharashtra Legislative Council

Alleged giving of distorted version of the proceedings of the House and casting of reflections on the Chief Minister and the House 269

Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

Non-intimation of the demise of ex-members to Secretariat by Government Officers 456

Sending of a warrant of arrest against a member by a magistrate to Speaker for Service on member 276

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

Assaulting a member in M.L.A.s' Hostel 94

Attributing motives to Secretary of Legislative Assembly 276

Casting of aspersions on members by a newspaper 456

Displaying of an object by a member in the House 96

Threatening a member for certain remarks made by him while speaking in the House 278

Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Alleged casting of reflections by a member on members of the other House in a pamphlet distributed in the precincts of that House 281

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister 458

Governor's Address not read by himself 289

West Bengal Legislative Assembly

Alleged harassment of and ill-treatment meted out to Deputy Speaker by an officer 97

Alleged ill-treatment meted out to a member by a police officer 282

Casting aspersions on a member for his speech in the House and reflecting on the proceedings of the House 458

Misreporting of the proceedings of the House by a newspaper 283

Publication of expunged portions of the proceedings of the House by a newspaper 99

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Lok Sabha

Adoption of a resolution during discussion. 608

Allegatory remarks by members against persons in high authority. 287

Bifurcation of Calling Attention relating to two allied subjects. 287

Carrying of 'Kirpan' in the House is permissible 609

Criticism of State Government on the floor of the House not permissible. 465

Discussion on admissibility of notices of Calling Attention disallowed. 609

Discussion on conduct of the President 110

Expunction of allegations made without following prescribed procedure 285

Interference in internal affairs of India by a foreign country 286

Introduction of new Ministers to the House in absence of Prime Minister 609

The Lok Pal Bill referred to Joint Committee after suspension of proviso to rule 74 608

Member's apology in House on behalf of a member of Rajya Sabha of same party 465

Members disturbing the proceedings of the House by standing in the aisle of the Chamber. 288

Permission to a member to resume unfinished speech on coming late. 608

Reference to proceedings of the other House in answer to a question by Prime Minister 285

Reflections on the President by outsiders—Deprecation by members and Speaker 286

Speaker uses his residuary powers on Motion of Thanks 266

Suspension of Question Hour 286

State Legislatures

Gujarat Legislative Assembly

Adjournment of House earlier than the scheduled date 110

Appointing a day for presentation of budget by Governor not necessary if a new Ministry has taken over. 610

Karnataka Legislative Assembly

Adjournment of House on demise of member 465

Convention of having no discussion immediately after presentation of Budget 288

Conversion of a Calling Attention into a Short Duration Discussion 464

Discussion on Supreme Court judgment held inadmissible 464

Suspension of rule to enable moving of demands for grants after presentation of Budget 465

Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly ..

Three Assembly Sessions in a Year 288

Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address not read by himself 289

PUNJAB

Constitution of new Assembly 616

Continuance of President's rule in 324

Elections in, Statement on General Elections 615

MLA's election upheld 119

Memorandum of settlement, Statement on New Governor 303

New Ministry 616

Steps for restoration of normalcy 326

QUESTION HOUR

Lok Sabha 143, 490, 635

Rajya Sabha 152, 339, 502, 643

RAGHAVAN, K. T. V.

Article on Role of Parliament in Monitoring the performance of Railways as a Public Utility 414

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Article on 234

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE BRANCH

Article on Railway Convention Committee 234

RAJASTHAN

General Elections 304
New Chief Minister 303
New Ministry 304
New Speaker 305
Resignation by Chief Minister 303

RAJYA SABHA

Party position in 203, 394, 541, 700
Sessional Review of Hundred and Thirty-Second Session 144
Sessional Review of Hundred and Thirty-Third Session 329
Sessional Review of Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Session 491
Sessional Review of Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Session 636
Statement showing the work transacted during Hundred and Thirty-Second Session of Rajya Sabha 168
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Thirty-Third Session of Rajya Sabha 363
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Session of Rajya Sabha 515
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Session of Rajya Sabha 662

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

Feature on 155, 353, 510, 652

ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF RAILWAYS AS A PUBLIS UTILITY

Article on ... 414

ROLE OF OPPOSITION IN THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

Article on 566

ROMANIA

Election of President 312

SARMA, AMRENDRA

Article on Role of Opposition in the Indian Legislature 566

SESSIONAL REVIEW

Lok Sabha

Ahmedabad Communal Riots 323, 475
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1985 488
Anti-national activities of certain employees in sensitive position 138
Anti-reservation agitation and communal incidents in Gujarat 626
Apartheid in South Africa 628
Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1985 488
Assam accord 628
Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985 327

Briefing held in U.S. Congress Annexe on the so-called human rights issue in the Punjab 477

Conflict between Iran and Iraq 322

Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill, 1985 142

Continuance of President's rule in Punjab 324

Crash of Air India Jambo Jet 621

Daily Average of Question 144,491, 635

Elections in Punjab 632

Erection of barbed-wire fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border 637

Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) 1985 633

Finance Bill, 1985 485

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985 141

General Budget 320

Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1985 327

Half-an-Hour Discussions 144,491, 635

High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1985 487

Inquiry into allegations of organised violence in Delhi 480

Judges (Protection) Bill, 1985 635

Memorandum of Settlement regarding Punjab 625

Motion regarding Six-Nation Summit on Nuclear Disarmament 139

Need to ensure remunerative Prices for agricultural produce 323

Obituary references 144,329,491

Obituary reference to Sant Harchand Singh Longowal 630

Plot to assassinate the Prime Minister during his impending U.S. visit 484

President's Address 133

Prime Minister's visits abroad 623

The Question Hour 143,490, 635, 643

Railway Budget 316

Recent espionage activities 318

Recent rise in prices of essential commodities 481

Report on Aspect of Black Economy in India 622

Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill, 1985 140

Series of bomb explosions in Delhi and other parts of Northern India 481

Situation in Sri Lanka 148,318

Steep rise in Prices 627

Steps for restoration of normalcy in Punjab 326

Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1985 634

Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1985 634

Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985 489

Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985 632

Tragic accident in Union Carbide Factory at Bhopal 136

Training of Indian terrorists in a mercenary school in Alabama 624

Urgent need for judicial reforms 483

Violence in Sri Lanka 138

Rajya Sabha

The Administrative Tribunals Bill, 1985 151

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1985 499

Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985 334

Bomb explosions in Delhi and the neighbouring States 496

Budget (General) 1985-86 332

The Budget (Railways) 1985-86 331

The Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Bill. 1985 149

Daily Average of Question 152,339,502, 643

Espionage activities 330

I. Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1985; II. Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1985; and III. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1985 338

Felicitations to Chairman 145

The Finance Bill, 1985 500

Half-an-Hour Discusaion 153,340, 502,644

The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, 1985 640

Motion of Thanks on President's Address 146

National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1985 336

Obituary References 153,340,503, 644

Outbreak of Meningitis in Delhi and its adjoining areas 329

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1985 498

Question Hour 152,339,502,643

Reported training to Indian terrorists in the United States 636

Situation arising out of anti-reservation stir in Gujarat 491

Statements correcting answers to Questions 153, 503,644

Steep rise in prices of essential commodities 638

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985 642

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985 501

Tragic Accident at Bhopal 145

Working of the Ministry of External Affairs 492

Working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 494

State Legislatures

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

Tributes to former Chairman 153

Bihar Legislative Council

Governor's Address 340,341

Obituary references 341

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 340

Gujarat Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 341

Motion for Welcoming Punjab Accord 644

Obituary references 644

Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 341

Obituary references 342,503

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 342

Karnataka Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 342

Obituary references 342

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 504

Karnataka Legislative Council

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 503

Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 154

Governor's Address 343

No-Confidence Motion 154

Obituary references 343

Manipur Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 343

Obituary references 343

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 343

Orissa Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 344

Obituary references 344

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 344

Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 504

Obituary references 504

Sikkim Legislative Assembly

Financial Business 504

Governor's Address 344

Obituary references 344

Tamil Nadu Legislative Council

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 504

Obituary references 504

Tripura Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 344

Obituary references 344

Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 345

Obituary references 345

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 345

Union Territory Legislatures

Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 345

Obituary references 345

Delhi Metropolitan Council 644

Obituary references 645

Mizoram Legislative Assembly

Governor's Address 344

Obituary references 344

Ratification of Constitution (53rd Amendment) Bill, 1984 344

SHAKDHER, S. L.

Review of the Office of the Speaker in the Parliament of the Commonwealth 646

SHORT NOTES

Colloquium on Social and Policy Implications of New Emerging Technologies with Special Reference to Information Technology 73

Composition of the Eighth Lok Sabha 64

Exhibition of 'Parliament of India—Activities and Achievements, 1980-84' 242

Homage to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 436

Joint Inaugural Meeting of the Financial Committees of Parliament 433

Supreme Court on the Constitutional Validity of Explanation on Poll Expenses 245

SIKKIM

General Elections 305
New Governor 472
New Ministry 305
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker 305

SINGAPORE

Election of President 619
General Elections 122
Resignation by President 312

SINHA, INDRADEEP

Article on Indian Social System and Parliamentary Democracy 220

SOUTH KOREA

New Cabinet 312

SPEAKER

New appointments in—

India 10

States

Arunachal Pradesh 308
Bihar 294
Goa, Daman and Diu 309
Gujarat 296
Karnataka 298
Kerala 299
Madhya Pradesh 299
Maharashtra 300
Manipur 302
Nagaland 302
Orissa 303
Pondicherry 310
Rajasthan 305
Sikkim 305
Tamil Nadu 305
Uttar Pradesh 308

SRI LANKA

New Chief Justice 122

SRI LANKA'S SITUATION

Discussion on 138,148,318

STATE LEGISLATURES

Activities of 174,368,520
Bills passed by 183,377,528
Ordinances issued by 188,386,533
Party position in 205,396,543
Privilege issues in 93,264,448
Procedural matters in 111,288,465
Sessional Review of 153,340,503

SUDAN

Removal of President 474

SUDHEERAN, V.M.

Article on the Kerala Subject Committees 405

SWEDEN

General Elections 619

SYRIA

New Ministry 474

Re-election of President 312

TAMIL NADU

General Elections 119

New Ministry 305

New Speaker and Deputy Speaker 305

TARA SINGH

Article on Parliament and Social Change-Eradication of Dowry Evil 31

THAMBI DURAI, M.

Election as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha 17

A Life-sketch of 19

TRIPURA

Resignation by Minister 616

Appointment of new Minister 616

UGANDA

New President 620

New Prime Minister 620

UNION CARBIDE FACTORY

Tragic accident in, Discussion on 136, 145

UNION TERRITORIES

Developments in 120, 308, 472

U.S.A.

Election of President 122

Swearing in of President and Vice-President 312

U.S.S.R.

Death of President 313

New Defence Minister 123

New President 620

New Prime Minister 620

UTTAR PRADESH

Election to Legislative Council 306

Expansion of Ministry 472

General Elections 307

New Deputy Speaker 616

New Governor 308

New Ministry 119, 307, 616

New Speaker 308

VENKATARAMAN, R.

Felicitations on his election as Chairman of Rajya Sabha 145

WEST BENGAL

New Governor 119

WIT AND HUMOUR IN PARLIAMENT

Feature on 78, 248, 438, 586

WORKING OF MINISTRIES

External Affairs 492

Information and Broadcasting 494

ZIMBABWE

General Election 620

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON SALE

I. Books And Brochures

		Price Rs.
1.	Constituent Assembly Debates—6 Volumes	475.00
2.	Parliament of India	25.00
3.	Parliament of India, The Seventh Lok Sabha, 1980-84	50.00
4.	National Education Policy	12.00
5.	National Health Policy	10.00
6.	National Industrial Policy	8.00
7.	Labour and Labour Welfare	20.00
8.	National Forest Policy	17.00
9.	Tourism Policy of Government of India	10.00
10.	Background to Evolving a National Information Policy	10.00
11.	World Environment	12.00
12.	National Electronics Policy	12.00
13.	Parliamentary Procedure —Abstracts Series (Nos. 1-26) (per set)	35.00
	Each Abstract	1.25
14.	Broadcasting and Telecasting of Parliamentary Proceedings	5.00
15.	Expunctions from Parliamentary Proceedings	12.00
16.	Pensionary Benefits to Members of Parliament	10.00
17.	Motions and Resolutions in Parliament	5.00
18.	Question Hour in Lok Sabha	8.00
19.	Parlimentary Debates	12.00
20.	Simultaneous Interpretation in Lok Sabha	8.00
21.	President Rule In State	10.00
22.	President Ordinances (1950-1984)	10.00
23.	Legislative Councils in States—Their Creation and Abolition	5.00
24.	Selected Mural Painting in Parliament House	
	(i) Folder containing 12 prints of penals with write ups. (*per set*)	50.00
	(ii) Folder Containing 6 prints of penals with write ups. (*per set*)	25.00
	(iii) Loose photographs of penals (*per copy*)	5.00

25. Council of Ministers, 1947-84 :

Name and portfolios of the Members of the Union Council of Ministers (From 15 August 1947 to 30 December, 1984) — 12.00

26. Members of Lok Sabha 1952-84— A study in their socio-economic Background. — 10.00

27. Legislators in India—Salaries and other Facilities. . . . — 10.00

28. Government of India— Subjects for which different Ministries are responsible . . . . . — 10.00

29. Rules of Proceedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha . . — 10.00

30. Directions by the Speaker . . . . . — 7.50

31. Handbook for Members of Lok Sabha . . . . . — 10.00

32. Lok Sabha Members, the Eighth Lok Sabha— Permanent and Delhi Addresses and Telephone Numbers . . . . . — 6.00

33. Documentation Series—Agriculture (1953-83) . . — 75.00

34. Reports of—

Estimates Committee
Public Undertakings Committee
Public Accounts Committee
Railway Convention Committee etc. etc. .

Price varies from report to report : List can be obtained on request.

35. Model Parliament . . . . . — 10.00

36. National Textile Policy . . . — 12.00

II. Periodicals

		Price (*Annual Sub*) *Rs.*	(*per copy*) *Rs.*
1.	The Journal Parliamentary Information (Quarterly) .	8.00	30.00
2.	Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quar.) .	2.00	8.00
3.	Digest of Central Acts (Quar)	2.00	8.00
4.	Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles (Quar.) , .	3.00	10.00
5.	Public Undertakings Digest of News & Views (Monthly)	2.00	20.00
6.	Diary of Political Events (Monthly) . .	2.50	30.00
7.	Documentation Fortnightly (Fortnightly) .	2.00	40.00
8.	Privileges Digest (Half-Yearly)	5.00	10.00